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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY 2, 1860. [NO. 2248.]

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Friday's proceedings were only reported in the last Observer as gathered from telegraphic despatches. We continue the record therefore, beginning with that day.

After prayer and wrangling about points of order, Mr. Krum of Mo. made the first speech of the session—in defence of the report by the majority of the credentials committee of which he was chairman. It was quite an able argument and established the correctness of his report; but as no speech was made on the other side we cannot tell any thing about it. Indeed, we should probably have been in the same fix if the other side had spoken. A member of the committee said at Charleston that the truth of every statement made by each side of the New York contestants, though these statements directly gave each other the lie, was most conclusively established by the most respectable Democrats. We suppose it was also so at Baltimore. Next came more points-of-order-wrangling, and then voting began.—First upon the minority report: this admitted the Charleston seceders. It was rejected, 150 to 100½. With the majority (Douglas) voted from the South, Maryland 2, Va. 1, N. C. 1, Arkansas ½, Missouri 4, Tennessee 1, Kentucky 2. With the minority, voted from the North, Maine 2½, N. H. ½, Vt. 1½, Mass. 8, Conn. 2½, N. J. 4, Pa. 17, Minnesota 1½, California 4, Oregon 3. The majority resolutions were then taken up one by one, and adopted as follows: The resolution admitting the Mississippi seceders was adopted, 250 to 2½. That admitting the new delegation from Louisiana in place of the seceders was adopted, 153 to 98: Arkansas, the same. Texas, seceders admitted (being no contest) 250 to 2½. Individual cases from Delaware, Massachusetts, and Missouri received about the same party vote, except Delaware, as to which there was no division. Alabama, new delegation admitted 148½ to 101½. Georgia, resolution admitting half of each delegation rejected 145 to 106½, New York voting to reject, and a resolution introduced by the N. Y. delegation admitting the Georgia seceders adopted without a division. All the votes on contested points were pretty much the same as that on the minority platform of which we give a synopsis above.

This through with, Mr. B. F. Hallett of Mass. whose seat was vacated by the adoption of the majority report, was allowed to make a speech of warning, which he did at considerable length. The burden of his speech was that Democratic triumphs had been and only could be achieved by thorough union, North and South. The action of the Convention made that union impossible, and defeat certain.

A motion to reconsider and to table that motion (which carries the action beyond repeal) was made, but New York wanted time to consult in the crisis, Virginia having announced secession if the motion prevailed, and a recess was taken.

At 7 o'clock the Convention met, and the motion to reconsider was tabled 150½ to 99, and the majority report as amended in the Georgia case, thus finally adopted.

Motions were made to ballot for nominees, to adjourn, and to adjourn *sine die*, and in the midst of the confusion, Mr. Russell of Va. announced that a large majority of his delegation could no longer honorably remain, and that the Georgia, Mississippi and other Charleston seceding delegates admitted by vote of the Convention would not come in. The majority of the Virginians then left. Others of the delegation announced their intention to stay.

Mr. Lander of N. C. announced that 8 of 10 votes from N. C. asked to retire. The Convention had denied to Southern States and Southern gentlemen their vested rights.

Tennessee and Kentucky retired to consult, a delegate from each State making a wonderful speech.

Half of Maryland retired. They could no longer stay with honor.

Delegates from Virginia and Tennessee replied to the seceders, and were loudly applauded. And then California withdrew, speaking through Mr. Smith, of California, who said, while I cannot say with the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Jones,) that my Democracy dates back to that time of which I have no recollection, yet I can say that it is as unspotted as the vault of Heaven. California is here with melancholy force. [Laughter.] California is here with a lacerated heart, bleeding and weeping over the downfall and destruction of the Democratic party. [Applause and laughter.] Yes, sir, the destruction of the Democratic party, consummated by assassins now grinning upon this floor. [Loud cries of "order, order," "put him out," and great confusion.]

California and Smith were here cut off short, and nothing more was heard of either.

Delaware announced that she would not go out, but would not vote unless her determination were changed.

Mr. Steele, of North Carolina, briefly addressed the Convention, stating that he, for the present, at least, should not retire from this Convention. The time may come, but he had seen nothing yet, nor has anything been done in this body, that could induce him or justify him in taking such a step. He could not agree with the course taken by those whom he regretted to style as his *late* colleagues. He did not doubt that they had acted conscientiously, and believed that they were doing right, but he was equally satisfied that they had done wrong. He came here to oppose the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas, and should still do all in his power to prevent it, but he did not regard his nomination as a cause for seceding from a Democratic Convention."

A Missouri delegate followed in a strong Douglas speech, and then, pending a question to go into a nomination, the Convention adjourned to Saturday.

On Saturday, a Ky. delegate announced that 9 (4½ votes) would remain, 10 (5) withdraw, 5 (2½) suspend.

Mr. Reed of Ky. made an eloquent speech in denuncination of the seceders—they were Federalists.

Missouri announced that 2 delegates would leave, the rest would stay bound to abide by the Convention's action.

Mr. Hill of N. C. said he felt bound to follow those of his colleagues who left on Friday.

Tennessee said 19 of her delegates remained; 13 would go.

President Cushing resigned his seat, and Mr. Todd of Ohio, V. P., assumed it amid great applause.

The resolution to nominate was adopted, and voting begun. When Massachusetts was called Mr. Butler made a speech and withdrew, followed by some of his colleagues. Mr. Stevens, of Massachusetts, said that the act would meet with the deepest reprobation of his constituents.

Mr. Dick, of North Carolina, in casting his vote, proceeded to make a speech, assigning reasons for his vote.

A delegate from Pennsylvania having objected to this consumption of time—

Another delegate stated that Mr. Dick was President Buchanan's District Attorney for North Carolina, and having the moral courage to remain in the Convention, he should be heard by Douglas men. [Applause.]

Objection was still made to Mr. Dick's proceeding, but he continued, nevertheless, and closed his remarks by casting one vote for Douglas.

Mr. Parsons, of Alabama, said he and his colleagues represented the popular vote in Alabama, and were willing to meet the issue at the ballot-box. He cast the vote of Alabama for Mr. Douglas, and was much applauded.

Mr. Pierre Soule, of Louisiana, was greeted with loud cheers. He said they were not discouraged by what had occurred. The popular voice had been long pointing to the one who was to be the next ruler of these States. Those who had raised by intrigue the storm here would find in forty-eight hours that they could not quell it, and that it would overwhelm them. Secession must beget disunion. Those who went out of the Convention said they carried with them the sympathies of the South. Believe it not, believe it not. He then proceeded at length to review politics as affecting the South, and concluded by casting the vote of Louisiana for Mr. Douglas, which was much applauded.

Mr. Sturman, of Arkansas, when his State was called, said, he could not longer remain after what had been done.

Mr. Flournoy, of Arkansas, according to instructions, cast his vote for Breckinridge, and would hereafter vote for Douglas.

Several delegates from Pennsylvania &c., declined to vote.

The vote was announced, in all 190½, as follows:

For Mr. Douglas.—Maine 5½; N. H. 5; Vt. 5; Mass. 10; R. I. 4; Conn. 3½; N. Y. 35; N. J. 2½; Pa. 10; Md. 2½; Va. 1½; N. C. 1; Alabama 9; Louisiana 6; Arkansas 1; Missouri 4½; Tenn. 3; Ohio 23; Indiana 13; Illinois 11; Michigan 6; Wisconsin 5; Iowa 4; Minnesota 2½—173½.

For Mr. Breckinridge.—Connecticut 1; Pa. 3; Arkansas ½; Minnesota ½—5.

For H. A. Wise.—Maryland ½.

For D. S. Dickinson.—Virginia ½.

For Thos. S. Bocock.— " 1.

For Jas. Guthrie.—Pa. 3; Mo. 1½; Ky. 4½—9.

For Horatio Seymour.—Pa. 1.

A second ballot resulted: whole No. 194½; for Douglas 181½; Breckinridge 7½; Guthrie 5½.

Several gentlemen followed with Douglas speeches, and Mr. Hoge, of Virginia, offered a resolution declaring Stephen A. Douglas the unanimous choice of the Convention for the Presidency, which was adopted by a shout of ayes and cheers which lasted a considerable time.

Amid congratulatory speeches and rapturous applause the Convention adjourned to the evening.

At 7 o'clock the Convention met, appointed a National Committee with power to fix place of next Convention, and then,

The Southern delegates having conferred together, stated through Mr. Jones, of Tenn., that they had resolved to recommend unanimously the name of the Hon. Benj. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, as the democratic candidate for Vice-President of the United States. [Applause.]

The roll was called, and the President announced Benjamin Fitzpatrick the unanimous choice of the convention as the democratic candidate for Vice-President. [There was loud cheering.]

Gov. Wickliffe, of Louisiana, on behalf of the committee on resolutions, offered a resolution respecting the measure of restriction by the federal government on the domestic institutions in the territories.

Mr. Ludlow called the previous question.

Mr. Davis, of Virginia, protested against the resolution, as it only complicated matters more, and did not, in its language, mean anything at all.

The main question was ordered, and the resolution adopted, with few dissenting voices. It is as follows:

Resolved, That it is in accordance with the true interpretation of the Cincinnati platform that during the existence of territorial government, the measures or restrictions, whatever it may be, imposed by the federal constitution on the powers of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of domestic relations, as the same has been or shall hereafter be finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, shall be respected by all good citizens and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the federal government.

Illinois returned thanks, there was much enthusiasm, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Mr. Fitzpatrick Declined—Mr. Johnson Accepts.—Mr. Fitzpatrick having declined the nomination to the Vice Presidency, by the Douglas Convention, Gov. Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, was nominated in his place.

THE SECEDERS' CONVENTION.

This body met at 12 o'clock on Saturday, and was temporarily organized by placing Mr. Russell of Va. in the chair. Mr. Russell responded amid great applause. Secretaries were appointed, and "there being a number of vacant seats in the portion of the hall assigned to the delegates, a motion was adopted inviting ladies to occupy them and permitting delegates to introduce as many friends on the floor as convenience would permit." A resolution was offered to appoint a committee of 15 on organization, but amended so as to appoint 5, (States were scarce,) and the Convention adjourned to 5 o'clock.

At that hour the Committee reported Hon. Caleb Cushing for President, a V. P. from each of 18 States, and a number of Sec'ys—Hon. B. Brown, N. C., V. P. and Col. Humphrey N. C. Sec'y. Also the rules of the old Conventions, *except* that a nomination should require two-thirds of delegates present instead of two-thirds of the electoral vote. Some other formal business, and then Mr. Ewing, of Tennessee, stated that he considered it all-important that this Convention should announce its platform and make its nominations before the members left their seats. Thank God he was now on a floor where he could speak without being hissed or being compelled to listen to nauseating speeches. He moved that the delegation of each State report the exact number of votes present.

A resolution inviting all the Richmond delegates to seats was then adopted. A committee of 5 was ordered for the preparation of an address—Mr. Cushing to be Chairman. A National committee was also ordered, and the next Convention appointed for Philadelphia in 1864. The credential committee reported delegates present, (duly accredited to the National Democratic Convention,) from Vermont, Massachussetts, N. Y., Pa., Delaware, Md., Va., N. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., La., Miss., Texas, Arks., Mo., Tenn., Ky., California, Oregon; who represented *or claimed to represent* 101 electoral votes out of 303: from the North there were 22½, viz: Vermont ½, Mass. 8, Pa. 8, Minnesota 1, Oregon 3, N. Y. 2; all the rest were from Southern States.

Mr. Avery reported the platform rejected at Charleston, viz: the Cincinnati platform, with additional resolutions in favor of acquiring Cuba, building a Pacific Railroad, protecting naturalized citizens, condemning resistance to the fugitive slave law, and the following as to the territories:—

Resolved, That the government of a Territory, organized by an act of Congress, is provisional and temporary, and, during its existence, all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territory without their rights either of person or property being destroyed or impaired by congressional or territorial legislation.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government in all its departments to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

Resolved, That when the settlers in a Territory, having an adequate population, form a State constitution, the rights of sovereignty commences, and being consummated by admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of other States—and the State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union, whether its constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of slavery.

Unanimously adopted.

A number of speeches followed in favor of Hunter, Breckinridge, Dickinson, Lane, Davis, for President, but only Breckinridge and Dickinson were voted for, as follows:—

For Breckinridge—Vermont, ½; Massachusetts, 8; Pennsylvania, 8; Maryland, 1½; Virginia, 11½, Georgia, 10; Florida, 3; Alabama, 9; Louisiana 6; Mississippi 7; Texas 4; Arkansas 4; Kentucky 4½; Minnesota 1; Oregon 3—Total 81.

The vote for Dickinson was as follows, but before the vote was announced all the votes were changed to Breckinridge.

For Dickinson—New York 2; Maryland 3; North Carolina 8½; Missouri 1; Tennessee 5½; Total 20.

The President then declared that the vote was unaminous for John C. Breckinridge.

Mr. Green of N. C., then nominated Gen'l Jos. Lane, of Oregon, for Vice-President.

The States were called and the vote was declared unanimous for Gen. Lane.

The president of the convention was requested to notify the nominees of their nomination.

The president requested the chairman of each delegation to present to him the name of a person as a member of the national committee.

Mr. Yancey was loudly called for, and made an eloquent speech, which throughout was loudly cheered—after which the convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Canvass in the West.—We learn that at Winston Mr. Pool achieved a decided triumph over Gov. Ellis. The whigs and the friends of *Ad Valorem* in Forsyth, are fully aroused, and Pool will beyond all doubt receive a majority in that county. From the most authentic sources, we learn that Pool's castigation of Ellis at Yadkinville, was terrible. The whig vote in Yadkin will be largely increased over what it was for Gen. Leach last summer, as indeed will be the case in that whole Congressional district. The 6th district will give Pool a majority of 2,000, and the 8th or Vance's district may be set down at the lowest calculation 3500 majority. So far Pool's march through the West has been a perfect triumph.—*Greensboro' Little Ad.*

Pool in Orange, Alamance, &c.—We spent nearly two days very pleasantly in Hillsboro' week before last, and took occasion to inquire, now and then, if Pool and *ad valorem* had any friends in Orange and Alamance. We tell our friends that Pool and *ad valorem* is in every breeze that floats through those counties. As for old Guilford, she will thunder this year as she never thundered before. But we tell Guilford, that Iredell is also preparing fulminating materials. We, here in Rowan, are diligently fixing up the best baby waker in our power; and by the help of our daughter, little Davie, hope to do something respectable.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Dreadful Hail-Storm.—One of the most terrible hail storms that has ever been witnessed in this section of the country passed over the Southern portion of Mecklenburg on the 19th inst. It extended through the neighborhoods of Steel Creek, Sharon, Providence, &c., and we are not informed how much further. Two clouds arose, one in the east, the other in the southwest, rolling and curling in frightful shapes until they met, a little to the south of Charlotte; the wind giving the rain and hailstones a whirling motion. We learn that many of the stones measured *eight inches* in circumference, and in some places covered the ground to the depth of several inches. The storm made a clean sweep of growing crops along its path, literally stripping the cotton stalks and beating into the earth corn, wheat, oats, syrup cane, &c., and peeling the bark from fruit trees; in fact, destroying, at one fell swoop, the hopes of the farmers for the current year. It is especially distressing to the poorer class of persons who were almost entirely dependent upon their little crops for a living; a successful re-planting being very doubtful, unless we have very good seasons and a late fall.

We are informed by a private letter from Clark's Creek, Catawba county, that the same storm visited that section. It swept away every thing in its track—Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Oats, and Orchards—stripping the forests, shattering window glass; penetrating the roofs of houses, and leaving utter destruction in its train. We hear of its ravages as far down as Cheraw, S. C.

Charlotte Democrat.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Fayetteville has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. See advertisement.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 28, 1860.

"MR. POOL'S WAR ARGUMENT."—We submit that the Charlotte Democrat utterly misapprehends or misrepresents "Mr. Pool's War argument," as it is pleased to style that portion of his speeches in which he urges the slaveholder, for his own sake, to pay his fair share of the public taxes, according to the value of his property. Mr. Pool has made no attempt, as the Democrat charges, "to array the majority, who own no slaves, against the minority, who do own them." We learn from the papers of both parties in the Eastern part of the State, that Mr. Pool is himself a very large slaveholder. Will any body believe—does the Charlotte Democrat believe—that Mr. Pool is endeavoring to array his own non-slaveholding neighbors against himself? The thing is ridiculous, utterly incredible.

Mr. Pool's avowed and evidently sincere purpose is, to *unite* all classes, the slaveholders and the non-slaveholders, in a bond of *interest*, as they are now united in bonds of neighborhood and affection. And he advises the slaveholders to do only what he is willing to do himself, viz: to pay exactly the same proportion of taxes on their slaves that other people pay on their lands. He does not argue, as the Democrat says without a shadow of reason for the assertion, that the slaveholders "should pay a *bonus* to the majority [non-slaveholders] for protection." A fair and equal proportion of tax, according to value of property, is what Mr. Pool argues for; and that can by no fair construction of language be converted into a "bonus."

But the Democrat says that "this idea is especially enforced as he approaches the West, where slaves are comparatively few." This is a great mistake. Mr. Pool took the very same ground in his first speech at Gatesville, and repeated it in the strongest slaveholding counties in the East, as Wayne, Edgecombe, Beaufort, and we have not a shadow of doubt in every speech he made in the Eastern part of the State. We have the accounts of the above four now before us, and if the Democrat will take the trouble to look at them, perhaps it will atone for the injustice it has done Mr. Pool in this particular. If it had published the accounts of those speeches, its readers might have seen for themselves that the Democrat was in error.

THE "HORSE LEECH."—The Charlotte Democrat is very bitter about the "horse-leech" speech of Gov. Ellis. We do not wonder at it: the speech was intended for Eastern consumption and expected to accomplish wonders in that section of the State, but it is damaging Ellis in both sections; in the West for having made it, and in the East for denying having made it. The Democrat is also surprised to find the Observer "persisting in reiterating a charge so palpably absurd as the "horse-leech" story, especially after seeing Gov. Ellis's card, in which he quotes from his notes, used on the occasion, to show that the figure of speech was not applied to the West." We have only to reply that the evidence against Gov. Ellis would convict him in any Court of Justice; and that however much the Democrat may be surprised, its readers would not be at all surprised at our course if *they were permitted to see both sides as our readers have seen them.*

"ONE OF THE SOUNDEST TRUNKS."—A friend has called our attention to a passage in "Forty Years' Familiar Letters of the late Rev. Dr. Jas. W. Alexander," where, on the 25th Oct. 1852, (the day after the death of Mr. Webster) the Rev. Dr. writes, "We have no very great men left now, and seem not to need them. John Bell (of Tennessee) seems to me one of the soundest trunks of the old forest."

The Dr. was a Virginian by birth, but is most known as the very distinguished Pastor of one of the largest New York Presbyterian churches. At the time he wrote, the Compromise measures of 1850 had apparently settled the sectional question, and therefore the country "seemed not to need" great men then. But it needs them now, and we concur in the opinion that Mr. Bell is "one of the soundest trunks of the old forest."

THE BALTIMORE NOMINATIONS.—The Baltimore American says:—

"The distinguishing characteristic of the two nominations is that each is strong as against the other. As against Mr. Douglas in the North, Mr. Breckinridge can only hopelessly divide the democratic party. Whilst in the South, with Mr. Breckinridge formally and authoritatively nominated by a majority of delegates from the Southern States, it may be taken for granted that Mr. Douglas cannot receive from that section of the country a single electoral vote. If, therefore, the battle is fought out upon the programme indicated by the present position of the contending forces, the election of the Republican candidate is a fore-ordained certainty, only to be avoided by the determination of the conservative masses of the Democratic party to allow their leaders to fight out the battle in which they have engaged, whilst the people unite in a grand national effort to elect Bell and Everett."

IN A QUANDARY.—Over in Petersburg the Democracy have already held two meetings to ratify something, but what that something is they do not clearly understand. The first meeting, on Saturday night, was composed of both wings and did nothing. On Tuesday night, each wing had its own meeting. The Douglasites had strong Douglas speeches from Georgia and Virginia delegates to Baltimore and ratified Douglas. The anti-Douglasites adjourned to Wednesday night for further information.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—4,416,418 bales, against 3,622,224 last year. Increase, 794,194 bales.

THE DISSOLUTION.—In the preceding page we conclude a full though condensed statement of the proceedings of the *National* Democratic Convention, which ended in two *sectional* Democratic Conventions. The information thus conveyed to our readers they have of course a right to expect from the Observer; but it is peculiarly due from us in consequence of the failure of the Democratic papers in this State to publish any thing like as full accounts. One would expect to see in Democratic papers complete details of the doings of their own National Convention. But we suppose they are generally ashamed of those proceedings, though they can't generally be accused of very acute sensibilities.

In looking over the proceedings we find that only one of the N. C. Delegates remained in the original Convention, viz: Robt. P. Dick of Greensborough. In the Seceders' Convention 15 are recorded, viz:

Wm. Lander, W. W. Avery, Lotte W. Humphrey, John Walker, Samuel Hargrave, James Fulton, Samuel P. Hill, T. J. Green, Columbus Mills, W. S. Ashe, C. H. Foster, Bedford Brown, R. R. Bridgers, W. A. Moore, W. L. Steele.

What became of the remaining 4 (there were originally 20.) we cannot tell. Among the missing was Mr. Holden of the Standard.

There were 18 States represented in the Seceders' Convention, by 227 persons, though these could not all have been Delegates, for, while New York, entitled to 70, had but 2 present, Georgia had 30 present, though entitled to only 20; and so on. It was evidently to some extent a bogus body.

What the party will do in North Carolina appears to be doubtful. The Raleigh Standard "indicates no choice" and is for a State Convention to decide. The Goldsborough Rough Notes says there ought to be District Conventions to send Delegates fresh from the people to a State Convention; and the Raleigh Press is for Breckinridge and Lane "until the people in Convention" decide otherwise. The Wilmington Journal is for Breckinridge and Lane, and makes out a strong case of cheatery and oppression at Charleston and Baltimore by the Douglas wing of the party.

The Wilson Ledger of yesterday, the 27th, does not appear to have heard of the nominations, nor indeed that any Baltimore Convention had been in session, for it does not mention either. Wilson is on the Wilmington & Weldon railroad.

The Goldsborough Rough Notes, which on Tuesday was for a Convention, on Wednesday is against it, being "now clearly of opinion that no farther action is necessary, and that Breckinridge and Lane will be the unanimous ticket of the North Carolina Democracy."

The Newbern Progress is decidedly for Douglas, has been for him for four years past, and is against "the miserable faction who seceded, to break up the party," and nominated "a sectional ticket." Pretty strong, this. It has a letter written from Goldsborough on Sunday, by a friend just from Baltimore, (a Delegate?) which speaks of the "wildest enthusiasm" for Douglas; and the writer is evidently infected with it himself.

The Newbern Enquirer has also a letter from Goldsborough, from a gentleman who was at Baltimore, (doubtless the same as the above.) And, though the Enquirer does not directly take sides, we think its leaning is to Douglas.

The Salisbury Banner goes for Breckinridge. As does the Wilson Star of Freedom.

THE CHANCES.—In a speech to his friends in Washington on Saturday night, Mr. Douglas fully recognized his position as the standard bearer of his party. It was a virtual acceptance of the nomination. Mr. Breckinridge is also in Washington and has given no indication of a purpose to decline. It is therefore manifest that both will accept the nominations of their respective parties.

What possible chance has either to be elected?

It is not probable that Breckinridge will be run at all in the Northern States. His friends could have no hope of carrying a single Northern State; and to run a ticket for him in any one of them would but help Lincoln if it should receive any votes at all. Douglas, therefore, will run against Lincoln in the Northern States. How many of them can he carry? With a divided party and two Democrats in the field, making it absolutely certain that no Democrat can be elected, who believes that he can carry any State other than his own? And even that is very questionable, Lincoln having beaten him in the popular vote two years ago.

On the other hand, Douglas cannot probably get a Southern State. Tickets may be run in his favor in two or three Southern States, but a contest between him and Breckinridge in those States will but secure them to Bell and Everett.

It being manifest that the North will not elect Douglas, and that the South *cannot* elect Breckinridge, even if she gave him every vote (she has but 120 out of 303 in all,) it is plain that no Democrat can be elected by the people.

Should the election be thrown into the House of Representatives, no Democrat has any better chance. That party has a majority of the members in only 14 States out of 33, and those 14 are divided between Douglas and anti-Douglas. Where are the other three States to come from, even if the 14 could unite? They *cannot* be had. There are Republican majorities in the House in 15 States, Democratic in 14, Whig in 1, and 3 States are equally divided, as follows:—

Democratic (of all shades).—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia—14.

Republican.—Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, New Jersey, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin—15.

Constitutional Union.—Tennessee.

Equally divided.—Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina—3.

It is apparent, from this, that if the election should go to the House, no Democrat can be elected.

Bell and Everett can be elected by the people, if conservative men of all parties North and South will come to their support. *It is the only hope of defeating the Black Republicans.*

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Saturday, a message was received from the President vetoing the Homestead Bill, which had passed both Houses by large majorities, and the Senate with only two dissenting votes. After a long debate the question was taken, "Shall the bill become a law, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?" And resulted, yeas 29, nays 17. Two-thirds were required; so the bill failed. A reconsideration was moved, but the Senate took up the Post Office Bill and discussed it at great length, finally refusing to concur in the House amendment for the re-establishment of routes discontinued by the P. M. G.

Nothing of interest occurred in the House.

On Monday, a compromise was agreed upon and the Post Office Bill passed both Houses. Nothing else of interest except adjournment.

VETO OF THE HOMESTEAD BILL.—We are glad to see that the President vetoed the bill passed by Congress to give away the public domain to anybody that will take it.

Gen. Lane, Seceders' nominee for Vice President, voted for the bill before and after the President's veto.

THE COVODE COMMITTEE.—The President sent in on Monday another protest against the action of the Covode committee, and it was referred to a select committee of five to report at the next session. He compares the Covode committee to Robespierre's council. This is giving it a bad name; but the committee had the start of him in that particular—it gave him a very bad name first, and what is more, proved it upon him by men of his own party.

ALL ACCEPTED.—This morning's mail brings speeches of Mr. Breckinridge, Gov. Johnson and Gen. Lane, all accepting the nominations tendered to them. As Judge Douglas had previously accepted, both tickets are now fully and fairly in the field.

"RATIFICATION" MEETING IN WAKE.—A friend in Wake adds to a business letter written on Tuesday last:

"Things are going on beautifully in Wake. The Democrats held a ratification meeting, which ended in smoke. Hon. D. M. Barringer and Capt. Walker [of Mecklenburg] made speeches. The meeting adjourned without ratifying anybody, and the crowd gave three cheers for Bell and Everett!

"The Democrats will hold a Convention.

"From all parts of the State we have the most cheering news."

The Standard and two issues of the Press have come to us since this meeting. *Not a word about it in either!* The Democracy are in a bad way.

MONTGOMERY CROPS AND POLITICS.—Jeremiah Luther, Esq. of Pekin sends us a stalk of oats, 7 ft. 3 in. long, which he thinks will be hard to beat.

He writes that the crop prospects are now quite promising, though in some instances the growing crops have been damaged by the recent rains. The wheat crop was light. Oats fine and *ad valorem* equally good.

TAX BILLS OF THE REVOLUTION, AD VALOREM!

At the first session of the General Assembly after the Declaration of Independence, our forefathers smarting under the iniquitous tax-bills of the Royal government, passed the following AD VALOREM Revenue bill. After this preamble:

"Whereas, the levying a tax on property by way of General Assessment, will tend to the ease of the inhabitants of the State and WILL GREATLY RELIEVE THE POOR PEOPLE thereof, and as it is absolutely necessary for the support of the Government and defraying the expenses and contingent charges thereof, that a tax be immediately levied and moneys collected as soon as may be." It was enacted:

That one-half a penny be levied on the pound value of lands, lots, houses, SLAVES, money, money at interest, stock in trade, horses and cattle.

White polls not owning £100 value of Property to pay four shillings.

Under the *ad valorem* system, while the Legislature can exercise a discretion as to what subjects shall be taxed, we have a war debt upon us, we have *war taxes.* Let us then return to the *revenue system of the Revolution.* B.

On Which Side?—It will be remembered that Gov. Ellis has been denouncing the seceders, saying their leaving was "a good riddance and he hoped they would never return to the party." "Will you stick to that" Governor? And there is our friend Holden, too. He backed out from his former ground at Charleston, and went over to the Squatters. Will he turn a "*double* somerset" and take the back track again, or will he stick up *to* his new allies.—*Cam. Advocate.*

Desperate Affray Between Editors—Fifteen or Twenty Shots Fired—One of the Participants Mortally, and Another Dangerously Wounded.—A rencontre took place on Saturday between Messrs. George and William Hardwicke, of the Daily Republican, and the four Messrs. Button, of the Virginian, on account of the publication of a severe personal article in the latter paper against the gentlemen first named. Some fifteen or twenty shots were fired. Mr. Joseph Button was mortally wounded, it is thought, and Mr. Robert Button received a very dangerous shot. Report says that the firing commenced on the side of the Messrs Button. The Hardwickes are under arrest. They are unhurt.—*Petersburg Express.*

Census—Thirty Dollars Fine.—Some are not aware that the law imposes a fine of thirty dollars to be collected in the United States Courts, with costs, for refusing to answer any of the legal questions to be asked by the marshals who take the census. Three suits have been entered in Cincinnati to collect fines for such refusals.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Mr. J. M. Wooten, Catharine Lake, Onslow county, on the 26th inst., by David E. Sandlin, Esq., Mr. CLAUD BARRY, of Onslow, to Miss CELESTIA R. CROSSLAND, of Fayetteville, N. C.

DIED,

This morning, at 1 o'clock, AUGUSTA, only child of Joseph J. and Mary Moore, aged 1 year 2 months and 19 days.

In this county, on the 25th inst., of consumption, Mr. THOMAS M. McLERAN, aged 53. He was a good man, a good neighbor and a useful citizen. Beloved in his family for his amiable and generous nature, respected by all who knew him for his sound judgment and spotless integrity, he has passed from a career of usefulness here to a future life, cheered with Faith and Hope.—Com.

In Wilmington, on Saturday, 23d inst., WILLIAM BRUCE, son of George and Eliza Jane Alderman, aged 2 years 1 month and 18 days.

At Buffalo, Moore Co., N. C., June the 24th, 1860, MARGARET, infant daughter of Wesley and Jane C. McIver, aged 10 months and 25 days.

MR. POOL'S SPEECH AT MORGANTON.

From the Iredell Express.

Mr. Pool said: I am pleased to see so many of my fellow-citizens of the county of Burke assembled to hear me, and I desire to express my thanks to the ladies for their attendance—and while doing so, I feel authorized to return to them the thanks of my competitor also, for I know he thanks them, although he forgot to say so before taking his seat. The discussion of the subject of taxation is one in which the people of the State seem to take great interest, and I take great pleasure in expressing my views upon it before the people. There is a proposition to change the Constitution of the State, and this change should not be made without the full understanding and consent of the people. The constitution defines and limits the legislative power. When it forbids the Legislature to do anything, it cannot be done, even though the people may desire it. The only way to carry out their wishes, is to change the Constitution. At present the Constitution forbids the Legislature to tax slaves under 12 years or over 50 years at all, and when it comes to tax those between those ages, it compels the Legislature to place the same tax on the head of the poorest white poll that is placed on the most valuable negro, owned by the wealthiest man. The poor white man's head is thus a shield between the taxing power and slave property. I insist that it is the *poor* white man's head, however much my competitor may object to my referring to the wealthy man's head too. For the wealthy man's head would be no shield. The Legislature would not hesitate to tax the rich man's head, but when the poor man's head is in the way, it is obliged to hesitate and forbear. It is asked, why is this worse now than in 1835, and where is the necessity for a change? I will answer. In 1835 the whole tax of the State was only about $75,000 a year. Then slave property could be made to pay its proportion by placing about 15 cents on the poll, and that could be borne, and slaves were made to pay their full proportion. But now we have to raise between $600,000 and $700,000 a year, and the value of slaves has greatly increased—and in order to make them pay their proportion now, by a capitation tax, a tax would have to be placed upon the heads of poor white men beyond their ability to bear, a tax that would be tyrannical and oppressive. And as the prospective debt of the State becomes actual debt, and the interest has to be met, the difficulty will become greater and greater. The last Legislature had to raise near $700,000, or the credit of the State must be ruined and her honor forfeited. They put 20 cts. on the $100 valuation of land; 24 cents on money at interest; and on slave property 80 cents on the poll, which is only 6½ cents on $100 value. But they knew that 80 cents was all the poor white poll would bear, and they could not place it higher on negroes without putting it also on the poor white man. His head was in the way, and they did not dare to oppress him. His head was the shield that protected $180,000,000 of slaves from more than 6½ cents on the $100, while land had to bear 20 cents, and the money of widows and orphans at interest 24 cents on the $100. The Legislature was forced into this inequality by the constitutional provision interposing the poor white man's head. I propose to take his head out of the way, so that slave property may be made to pay taxes equal with other property. It is necessary that this should be done to enable the State to sustain its credit, and to equalize taxes upon different kinds of property. It was not necessary in 1835—but is now—and will continue to be more and more so. I hope never to see the State in the same dilemma it was during the last Legislature. After taxing polls all they would bear, land 20 cents and money 24 cents, there was still a deficiency. They taxed Lawyers, Doctors, Mchanics and Schoolmasters, and officers, and clerks in stores, and overseers $1 on every $100, of their receipts from their hard earning—and still there was a deficiency. They then taxed sugar and coffee and calico and everything that is purchased from a store, 50 cents on $100 value, and many other unjust and unequal provisions were put in the revenue bill, which made it the most iniquitous measure that ever was passed. But the Legislature was forced to it because they could not reach $180,000,000 of slave property, and make it pay its fair proportion. This difficulty ought to be removed so that the Legislature may protect the credit of the State without doing such injustice to the citizens—and I leave the proposition now before the people. Every wise Legislator and Statesman will look to present wants and necessities of a State in passing and proposing laws for its government.

But let the people understand the proposition distinctly. My competitor has read the words of our platform correctly; but you must have noticed that he sat down without ever reading his own. There was a good reason for this omission. His speech was a much stronger one against his own platform than against ours, and it was well that he did not read it before this assembly. But he has not represented our platform correctly. He says, it is contended here that we propose to tax only the negro. Certainly no honest man in Burke or anywhere else has ever made such a proposition. If my competitor has ever heard any man take that position, let him name the man, and the time and place, and I will prove that his man had been drinking some of the foreign liquor of which he speaks so loudly. All property is now subject to taxation except slave property. The change will make slave property stand on the same footing with all other property. And it will require the Legislature to tax slaves and land and money at interest, and all the leading subjects of capital, according to value—but leave it to the discretion of the Legislature to discriminate in favor of native products and industrial pursuits, by exempting things connected with honest industry from taxation. But many objections are raised, and based mainly on misrepresentation. My competitor says, the discrimination in favor of native products was meant only to allow the taxing articles brought from abroad higher than those produced in the State—and not noticing the part in reference to industrial pursuits, proceeded to say that we would compel the taxing of everything. He says to discriminate means to tax. No dictionary gives that definition. It means to make a difference. The best way to make a difference in favor of labor is to exempt from taxation those things necessary to carry it on. The best discrimination in favor of the labor of the carpenter, or farmer, would be to exempt their tools, and implements, and the necessaries of life, from taxation at all; and the Legislature would have a discretion to say how far this exemption should go. But admit, for argument, that discrimination does mean to *tax some*. Apply it. Tax all those articles in Burke county which the Legislature desires to exempt, one cent. That answers my competitor's hairsplitting definition, and amounts still to an exemption—for one cent divided among the people of Burke would be sufficient to satisfy my competitor's definition of discrimination. Yet it is upon this that all the capital is attempted to be made against equal taxation as proposed by our platform. He says the East understands that everything is to be taxed. He is mistaken. The East understands no such thing. No paper, nor any man in the East, of our party has taken such a position. They all repudiate the tin cup slander. But Mr. Turner's motion in the convention is referred to as proof that we we mean to tax tin cups. The proposition was to change the constitution and to insert in it a great principle of equality and justice. Mr. Turner moved to insert a *provision* that tin cups should not be taxed. To exempt them from a constitutional provision. How would it have looked in the constitution? Yet, because the convention refused to propose to insert a constitutional prohibition of tin cups, my competitor says it is proof positive that we meant to force the Legislature to tax them! And this is the whole argument. But my competitor says the tax on merchants of 50 cents on the $100 value, is paid by the purchaser, and is, in effect, on the goods. The Democratic Legislature passed this law. Tin cups are purchased from the stores, and are therefore now under a Democratic tax of 50 cents on the $100 value. So my competitor and his party already tax tin cups 50 cents on the $100, while they tax slaves but 6½ cents on the $100. If tin cups were taxed *ad valorem*, my competitor admits it would be only 10 cents on the $100. So if we are for taxing them at all, it's only 10 cents, and that will save 40 cents on the $100 on tin cups. But they intend this whole matter to mislead the people from the true issue.

But he says much will be lost by the tax on silver plate, gold watches, pianos, &c., if taxed no higher than land, &c. But my competitor says our platform means by discriminating in favor of native products to "tax articles brought from abroad higher than those made in in the State." Now, silver plate, and watches, and pianos, &c., are made *out* of the State, and if his construction of the platform is correct his argument falls—for they might be taxed higher than land, &c. But he says we would lose on Bank stock, billiard tables, circuses, lawyers and doctors, &c. Is there any man here who does not know that because we tax property according to value, that is no reason why we should fail to tax *Exclusive Privileges and Licences*? We do not permit every man to Bank, or sell Liquor by retail, or keep a billiard-table, or practice law or medicine. If one man is allowed a privilege, which is refused to others, he ought to pay for it; and because we tax his property according to value, is no reason why he should not pay for it; and my competitor must know this. Yet he continues to put forth the argument for the want of something better to say He speaks of playing cards, pistols and bowie-knives—they are not taxed now. The men who sell cards are taxed for selling them and rightly, and those who wear unlawful weapons are taxed for wearing them. This is all right, and has nothing to do with taxing property according to value.

But my competitor makes much noise about foreign liquor, and says *ad valorem* would tax that no higher than land, &c. But remember my competitor's construction of our platform. He says, it means "to tax articles brought from abroad higher than those in the State." Foreign liquor is brought from abroad, then how does he say we must put the same tax on that as on land, &c., which is not "brought from abroad." He blows two ways on this question.

The government protects every man in the enjoyment of his property and every man should pay in proportion to the protection he receives, for the support of government. My competitor objects to this fair scheme. He would strike from the American Banner Florida, which taxes little negroes from the cradle to the grave—Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, and Texas. All slaves of all ages are taxed upon their value in those States. My competitor says that little negroes yield nothing to their owners—although they increase in value $75 each year. But how much land has the farmer which yields him nothing! upon which he pays taxes,—swamps, old fields, gullies—that never will increase in value, as the little negro.

I am charged by my competitor for never having voted for any Railroads in the West. *The charge is false!* I voted for every Railroad charter in the West. I drew the second bill for the Western N. C. Railroad, *which runs by my competitor's door*, and used every exertion to secure its passage through a second reading in the Senate. I have never voted against any Western improvement *or appropriation for one*. I am in favor of running the Western N. C. Railroad to the Tennessee line, in the earliest practicable time.

My competitor never voted a cent for any Improvement in his life!—and he is the stingiest man in the world! He voted even to strike out $2,500 from the Buncombe Turnpike, after it had been given.

I voted against aid to the Coalfields Road because I had previously voted for $300,000 for the River Improvement, and I was unwilling to draw so largely upon the public money for a rival line, which I then believed would destroy the success of the first enterprise, before it had time for development. I voted to tax Railroad Stock, and think I did right,—the money to build most all the Railroads in the State was taken from the pockets of the people, and it is just that this stock should be taxed for the support of government.

I have proclaimed it in the East, and I proclaim it here to-day—the East has expended $2 for Railroads, where the West has expended $1. Of the 684 miles of Railroad in the State, 480 miles are East of Raleigh, The East has more than twice as much Railroad as the West. My competitor has talked for the East *and voted all the time against the West!* and such missionaries as he, sent down to the East, would stop all further Appropriations entirely for the West.

The Constitution should be amended as to remove the tax from the head of the poor man—this cannot be done otherwise. Slaves ought to be taxed upon their value—and that cannot be done before an amendment shall have been made in the Constitution. My competitor is opposed to making a change in the Constitution; and he is opposed to taxing slave property upon its value. I take no position here that I did not occupy in the East, which all my speeches will show; but my competitor has changed *his* tactics, and now blows two ways.

Mr. Pool referred to the letter of the notorious J. Parker Jordan, and denounced Jordan, for what most persons know him to be, an unprincipled man and infamous liar. Gov. Ellis said Jordan was a gentleman. Mr. Pool asked, "Do you endorse Jordan as a gentleman?" (Hesitating) "I do, sir." Mr. P. said, "If you endorse those principles, I say that he (Jordan) has *lied* and any one that endorses them.

Mr. Pool concluded his remarks by saying that if elected he would be the Governor of the State, and not of a section—knowing nothing but the whole State. He would use no deception for the purpose of obtaining the vote of any man and desired the suffrages of the people only upon the belief that his claims were founded upon the immutable principles of Justice and Truth. He appeared before them as a man coming from the extreme East, but one who could comprehend the whole State, and to add to her glory, whether he was elected her Chief Magistrate or not, would ever be his high ambition and chief pleasure.

The conclusion of Mr. Pool's speech, after he had finished the details of the debate, was a display of as lofty and patriotic eloquence as we have ever heard drop from the lips of the most distinguished orators in the Union; and his speech left no doubt upon the minds of any present, of whatever political faith, that Mr. Pool, for intellect and sound judgment is one of the foremost men in the State. With such a man occupying the Executive Chair, North Carolina will march steadily onward to the summit of her glory—the sun of her prosperity will shine forth in meridian splendor, and her sons and daughters love their hills and valleys more than yet they have done and cease from wandering as strangers seeking homes in foreign lands.

Mr. Pool held his auditors spell-bound for the two hours that his speech occupied, and, undoubtedly, he made a fine impression, as he does everywhere, when he addresses his fellow-citizens upon the all important subject of Equal Taxation and the paramount necessity for completing the Railroads now progressing Westwardly at an early day.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of MYROVER, WIGHTMAN & ROBINSON was dissolved on the 15th instant by consent of all the partners, and H. L. Myrover retires from business. The business of the late firm will be settled by the new one of WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.

H. L. MYROVER.
GEO. W. WIGHTMAN.
JNO. H. ROBINSON.

June 29, 1860. 30-4t

A CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED in retiring from business embraces the occasion to offer to his friends, who have so liberally patronized him for the last 23 years, his most sincere thanks. He is succeeded by Messrs. WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO., who will do business in his old stand, and whom he can, he thinks, recommend confidently to his friends as a house which will serve them as faithfully as he hopes he has done.

H. L. MYROVER.

June 28. 30-4t

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned, as successors to H. L. Myrover & Co., and Myrover & Wightman, have this day formed a business Copartnership, under the style of WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO., at the same place of business occupied by the late firms.

They beg from the friends and customers of the old firm a continuation of their business, having every facility to compete favorably with any North Carolina house in the Wholesale Trade.

J. A. WORTH.
G. W. WIGHTMAN.
JNO. H. ROBINSON.

Fayetteville, June 27, 1860. 30-4t

NOTICE.

NO ALLOWANCE is made for absent time to monthly or quarterly boarders, for less than five consecutive days; and that I may be able to keep my own accounts, this class of my patrons, who desire to avail themselves of this deduction of board will register their departure and return.

T. WADDILL, Prop. F. Hotel.

June 27. 30-3t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late A. A. Brooksbank are hereby notified to come forward and pay their respective bills, or they will be placed in the hands of a collecting officer.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Adm'r.

June 27, 1860. 30-3t

BACON AND CORN.

20 HHDS. bright BACON SIDES, and 1000 BAGS BREAD CORN. Just received and for sale by

E. F. MOORE.

June 25. 29-3w

HAY! HAY!!

150 BALES EASTERN HAY, just received by

E. F. MOORE.

June 25. 29-3w

Distillers' Glue.

30 BARRELS Distillers' Glue, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

April 16. 9-tf

Tooth Brushes, Toilet Soap,

SPONGES, French and English Perfumery, Combs, &c., for sale by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Kerosene Oil.

FOR SALE by

S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

PURE WHITE LEAD,

LINSEED OIL, and PAINTS and BRUSHES of all kinds, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Board of Trustees of W. F. College.—On Tuesday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, a goodly number of the Trustees convened in the College building and entered upon the labors of another annual meeting. Several vacancies in the Board having occurred by removals from the State, non-attendance, &c., the following persons were elected viz: Revs. T. R. Owen, of Tarboro'; S. G. Mason of Caswell; Q. H. Trotman, of Gates; J. B. Solomon, of Warrenton; W. T. Brooks, of Forestville; J. H. Mills, Esq., of Oxford, and C. D. Ellis, Esq., of Wilmington.

Reports of the finances of the Institution were much more encouraging than they have heretofore been, a considerable portion of the endowment having been collected and invested in State Bonds. The Treasurer was directed to pay off the balance due the State for a loan made to the Trustees some years since, and since the adjournment, as we learn from the Treasurer, every dollar borrowed of the State by the Trustees of the College, with interest thereon, has been paid.

Within a few weeks the Trustees have come in possession of the Blount legacy, amounting to some $12,000 or more, the income on which, as devised by will, is to be appropriated to the education of indigent young ministers.

An appropriation was made for the improvement of the College Campus, which is to be handsomely laid off in walks and supplied with additional shrubbery, &c.—*Biblical Recorder.*

Gold in Montgomery.—Mr. John P. Mabry showed us, recently, specimens of gold found on his place, in the edge of Montgomery county, which reminded us of the stories we used to read in the papers in the earlier days of the California discoveries. He had three pieces of nearly pure metal which weigh thirty two pennyweights in the aggregate. Besides these he had several hundred pennyweights equally pure but in smaller lumps, and still other samples less pure, but none containing less, we judge, than fifty per cent of gold. He is making preparations to work the mine from which it was taken, and which, he informed us, embraces many acres in extent.

High Point Reporter.

Deep River Copper.—We learn that there has recently been considerable stir in regard to the copper mines known to exist in the Deep River Country, not far from Haywood, and that offers to purchase at high figures have been made, although no trade has yet been concluded. It is understood that these deposits of copper ore are very valuable and extensive.—*Wil. Journal.*

Concord Camp Ground.—Some time in the latter part of July, there will be a Mass Meeting of the citizens of Stanly, Union, Montgomery, Richmond and Anson at the above place. Addresses will be delivered by Victor C. Barringer, H. C. Jones, jr., Oliver H. Dockery, Elector for the third district, and others. There will be other speakers present, probably the Elector for this District, Mr. Bynum, the Sub-Elector for Anson, A. J. Dargan, and others, who will be announced in the future. This will be a regular-built 1840 mass meeting.—*Wades. Argus.*

Cheering.—We have the most cheering news of Mr. Pool's prospects from the Central and Western portions of the State. All our friends in those sections are confident of his election; and in the Southeastern part of the State we have the same cheering indications. The First Congressional District does not intend to be behind.

Elizabeth City State.

Ellis and the Seceders.—It will be recollected that after the blow up at Charleston, Gov. Ellis denounced the seceders in the harshest kind of terms—that they were fire eaters and disunionists. Well, how will Gov. Ellis now stand in relation to the seceders at Baltimore? The Governor will have to come out in another Horse-Leech Card, and explain that, although he used these terms, yet, that he applied them to the delegates of South Carolina, Alabama, and other Southern States, but not including North Carolina. Come, Governor, we shall wait impatiently to see this second card.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Executive Committees.—Both the Democratic Conventions at Baltimore made arrangements for a permanent organization and for Conventions in 1864. From this State, Robert P. Dick Esq. was appointed on the Executive Committee by the Douglas Convention, and Hon. Samuel P. Hill was appointed on a similar Committee by the Breckinridge Convention.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Harmonious (?) Democracy.—Elsewhere we give this morning the closing scenes at Baltimore, which result will place the government in the hands of the Black Republicans and give North Carolina to the Opposition. We claim to be no prophet, but wish that this prediction should be borne in mind.

We shall give our views at length, probably in our next; but meantime we give it now as our impression that the National Democratic Party is dead! dead! dead!—*Newbern Progress.*

Pretty good this from a Democrat, and especially a North Carolina Democrat.

The Washington N. C. Dispatch has entered upon its fourth volume. The Dispatch is really and truly a neat, well conducted neutral newspaper, and we are pleased to see that it meets with great favor with the people in eastern Carolina. It deserves an extensive circulation. Price $2 a year, in advance.—*Wilmington Journal.*

We endorse the above, most heartily. The Dispatch is one of our best exchanges, in the true sense of the word.

MINERS' AND PLANTERS' BANK.—We copy from the Franklin (N. C.) Observer the following statement of the condition of the Bank which recently commenced operations at Murphy, Cherokee county:

Liabilities.—Capital stock paid in $51,355; notes in circulation $65,820; due to depositors 4,475 77; profit and loss 182 86. Total 121,833 63.

Resources.—Specie $51,724; notes of other Banks 11,100; Merchants' Exchange Bank, N. Y., 2,047 16; discounts 56,962 47. Total 121,833 63.

Due by Directors $1,951; by Stockholders, not Directors, 4,590 57.

D. C. HARDEN, Cashier.
A. T. DAVIDSON, President.

Board of Directors.—A T Davidson, Pleasant Henry, J M Grant, M Fain, Dr C T Rogers, G W Swepson, R Y McAden.

SAVE YOUR HORSES.

"We take great pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galds on Horses. Our men have used it for severe Burns, Bruises, Sores, Stiff Joints and Rheumatic Pains, and all say it acts like magic. We use no other Liniment.

J. W. HEWITT.

Foreman for American, Harnden's and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express."

"Gentlemen:—'I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt, and was useless for over one year; I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mustang Liniment. It has perfectly cured him, and I can now take the above price for him. Respectfully yours,

JAMES DORRANCE.

Every Planter, Teamster and Family should have this invaluable article. Sold by all respectable dealers every-s here.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.

June 4. 23-*4t

SPECIAL NOTICE

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing it inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1IY

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

NEW YORK, June 28.

The Great Eastern arrived to day off the Light Ship Station.

The highest speed which she attained was 14½ knots. Her bottom is very foul, and an allowance of at least two knots an hour should be made for her.

The voyage was full of interest, and her superiority as a sea-going vessel and the reliability of her machinery were fully demonstrated.

The distance usually steamed from Southampton to New York is 3190 miles, but she went further south to avoid the ice.

The Great Eastern left the Needles at 10 o'clock in the morning of the 17th, and reached the light-ship at 7½ o'clock this morning.

The weather was fine all the way except for two days.

She brings only 42 passengers.

Her engines were not stopped for soundings until she was off St. George's shoal.

As soon as she arrived at the Light Ship Station, salutes were fired, and all the vessels in sight displayed their bunting.

She will cross the bar at 3 o'clock.

She draws 27 feet aft and will be trimmed to an even keel before crossing the bar.

Death of G. P. R. James, the Novelist—By the Europa we have intelligence of the death of Mr. G. P. R. James, the celebrated novelist.

George Philip Rainforth James was born in George-street Hanover-square, London, in 1801. In very early boyhood he commenced to show his aptness for literary composition, and became an anonymous contributor to the magazines. At a later period, but while he was still a youth, he wrote several short stories for the amusement of his friends, some of which came to the notice of Washington Irving, who advised him to attempt a work of some importance. The *Life of Edward, the Black Prince*, was the result of this counsel. Shortly afterwards appeared *Richelieu*, published in his twenty-sixth year, the success of which confirmed him in his resolution to pursue a literary career. The manuscript of this novel had been submitted to Sir Walter Scott before its publication, and that great soul, in whom no thought of literary envy ever existed, seconded the advice of our own illustrious countryman, and urged the young writer still to further and better efforts. Thenceforward he wrote incessantly. Novel after novel, romance after romance, tumbled from his pen. There are some seventy of them in all, of various merit, of course, but all above the average. His imagination was as fertile as that of Lope de Vega, and he produced his works almost as rapidly. For a long period he would not write himself, but dictated to amanuenses,—and sometimes carried on the construction of two novels at one time, walking from one room into another, and giving each scribe a sentence to convey to paper. Without approaching the standard of the great master, the works of James have been almost as widely read as the romances of Scott, and while they will not maintain any enduring popularity, there are some among them which will not scon be forgotten. They have been translated into most European languages. Mr. James was also the author of several histories and biographies, including the Lives of Charlemagne, Richard Cœur de Lion, Henry IV. of France, and Louis XIV. These are less known than his other works, and have already attained the popularity that was their due. For a brief period he held the office of Historiographer of Great Britain, by appointment of William IV. In 1851 he removed to this country with his family, and took up his residence in Stockbridge, Mass. In 1852, he was appointed British Consul in Nortolk, Va., in which post he remained till, in 1858, he was transferred to British Consulate at Venice, where he has since remained.

Mr. James was a gentleman of winning manners, good conversational powers and unfailing courtesy. During his residence in this country he commended himself to the regard and esteem of all with whom he came in contact—and there are very many social circles where, in spite of the fact that he come here a stranger and remained but a few years, his death will be mourned as that of a personal friend.—*New York Times.*

Further From California.—There was a skirmish on the 2d between 300 men under Col. Jack Hayes and 500 Indians. After a running fight of two or three hours the Indians were defeated with a loss of 25 killed. Capt. Storey, of the volunteers, was mortally wounded. Two of the men were killed and four wounded. The bodies of Major Ormsby and 20 of his men were found on the field where they fell.

Senate—Extra Session.—The business on Wednesday was principally of an executive character. The treaty with Spain for the settlement of our claims against that government was rejected, because of the clause in it providing for the payment of the Amistad negroes.

Lieutenant Colonel James E. Johnson, of the Fourth Division U. S. Artillery, was on Thursday confirmed by the Senate, as Quarter Master General, to fill vacancy created by the death of Gen. Thomas S. Jesup. Nothing of importance transpired in open session. The Senate has adjourned *sine die.*

No Friends Left.—It is worthy of emphatic note, that neither the Douglas Democratic Convention, nor the Southern seceding Convention, passed any resolution approving the Administration—an omission never known before in Democratic Conventions. What a censure of Mr. Buchanan & Co.

The Administration Organ.—A telegraphic despatch from Washington says that the Washington Constitution will shortly be discontinued, the profits on the public printing being now diminished by the action of Congress. We incline to doubt the truth of the statement, however, for the reason that one or other section of the Democracy will probably need its services—or think they need them—during the Presidential campaign.

N. Y. Commercial.

The Tornado.—The Iowa City Reporter counts up from the most reliable data one hundred and two persons killed in that State by the tornado, sixty-five houses destroyed other than those blown down at Camanche and in Clinton county, while the estimated amount of property reaches about six hundred thousand dollars. The number wounded in Iowa reaches two hundred and five.

What Becomes of the "Returned" Africans.—A letter from Key West, speaking of the negroes on the slaver recently captured by the U. S. steamer Crusader, says two of them proved to be two of those who were captured on the Echo, and returned to Liberia. On Capt. Maffit's taking possession of his prize the two men referred to immediately recognized and addressed him in a few words of English they had picked up. Comment is unnecessary.

The House of Representatives.—Gov. Pennington, the Speaker, was most uproariously welcomed on his arrival home. He began his response by saying "It has been my lot, my friends, to stand before assemblies for the last five months as uproarious as you are."

The Dry Rot.—Five years ago the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens thought the National Democratic Party had the disease called dry rot; that is known to be incurable.

THE CANVASS IN THE WEST.—A friend writing us on business from Statesville adds:—

"We had a grand rally here to-day (26th). Mr. Badger was present, and made one of his most powerful speeches. There was every thing in his speech—infinite humor, withering sarcasm, keen wit, invincible argument, and a noble eloquence. Gov. Ellis, by his uncalled for and undignified attacks upon Mr. Badger, has roused a lion.

"Our friends in this county say they will not be satisfied with less than 1200 majority for Pool."

THE CANVASS IN THE EAST.—A friend at Washington writes:—

"Ad Valorem is doing well in Beaufort Co. Those of Mr. Pool's friends whose knowledge of public sentiment I deem most extensive and reliable, confidently assert that his vote will exceed the ordinary Whig vote by, at least, 75 or 100."

The Fifth Ticket.—The friends of General Houston have called a State Convention at Schenectady on the 18th July to nominate an Electoral Ticket and a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Cotton Factories.—England and Wales have over 3,000 cotton factories; they pay their operatives $110,000,000 per annum; their entire trade in these fabrics amounts to $525,000,000 annually, giving work to 1,000,000 operatives. They have $250,000,000 of coin in the kingdom, exclusive of that held by the banks; their exports of cotton fabrics alone exceed the entire exports of the United States, exclusive of specie.

A Negro Pawed to Death by a Horse.—A few days since, a negro boy, at Brownsville, was killed by a horse. The horse had been turned in a lot in which several negroes were playing, and running to the spot, he seized one of them with his teeth, and before the arrival of assistance, pawed him to death. The negro was frightfully mangled.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1860.

Bank of Fayetteville vs. George W. Sperling—Original Attachment.

Levy made on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case, George W. Sperling, hath removed or conceals himself, or absents himself from the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered that the plaintiff have leave to take depositions, and that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, for the said George W. Sperling to be and appear at the next term of our said Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1860, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said attachment, or judgment final will be rendered therein, and the goods, wares, merchandise, &c., the property levied on, will be made subject to the plaintiff's claim.

Witness, John W. Baker, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at office, the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D., 1860.

[31*6t JOHN W. BAKER, Jr. Clerk.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1860.

Thomas S. Lutterloh vs. George W. Sperling.

Original Attachment.—Levy made on Goods, Wares, Merchandize, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, George W. Sperling, hath removed, or conceals himself, or absents himself from the State so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered, that the Plaintiff have leave to take depositions, and that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, for the said George W. Sperling to be and appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1860, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to said Attachment, or judgment final will be rendered therein, and the goods, wares, merchandise, &c., the property levied on, will be made subject to the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, John W. Baker, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1860.

[31*6t JOHN W. BAKER, Jr. Clerk.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1860.

John Waddill, Jr., vs. George W. Sperling.

Original Attachment.—Levy made on Goods, Wares, Merchandize, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, George W. Sperling, hath removed, or conceals himself, or absents himself from the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered, that the Plaintiff have leave to take depositions, and that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, for the said George W. Sperling to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1860, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to said Attachment, or judgment final will be rendered therein, and the goods, wares, merchandise, &c., the property levied on, will be made subject to the Plaintiffs' claim.

Witness, John W. Baker, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1860.

[31*6t JOHN W. BAKER, Jr. Clerk.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1860.

Beaver Creek Manufacturing Company vs. George W. Sperling.—Original Attachment.

Levy made on Goods, Wares, Merchandize, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, George W. Sperling, hath removed, or conceals himself, or absents himself from the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered, that the Plaintiff have leave to take depositions, and that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, for the said George W. Sperling to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1860, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to said Attachment, or judgment final will be rendered therein, and the goods, wares, merchandise, &c., the property levied on, will be made subject to the Plaintiffs' claim.

Witness, John W. Baker, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1860.

[31*6w] JOHN W. BAKER, Jr., Clerk.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1860.

Mitchell & Allen vs. George W. Sperling.

Original Attachment.—Levy made on Goods, Wares, Merchandize, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, George W. Sperling, hath removed, or conceals himself, or absents himself from the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered, that the Plaintiff have leave to take depositions, and that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, for said George W. Sperling to be and appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1860, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to said Attachment, or judgment final will be rendered therein, and the goods, wares, merchandise, &c., the property levied on, will be made subject to the Plaintiffs' claim.

Witness, John W. Baker, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1860.

[31*6t JOHN W. BAKER, Jr. Clerk.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1860.

Hathaway & Co. vs. George W. Sperling.

Original Attachment.—Levy made on Goods, Wares, Merchandize, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, George W. Sperling, hath removed, or conceals himself, or absents himself from the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered, that the Plaintiff have leave to take depositions, and that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, for the said George W. Sperling to be and appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1860, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to said Attachment, or judgment final will be rendered therein, and the goods, wares, merchandise, &c., the property levied on, will be made subject to the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, John W. Baker, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1860.

[31*6t JOHN W. BAKER, Jr. Clerk.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1860.

Hamilton Easter & Co. vs. George W. Sperling.

Original Attachment.—Levy made on Goods, Wares, Merchandize, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, George W. Sperling, hath removed, or conceals himself, or absents himself from the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered, that the Plaintiff have leave to take depositions, and that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, for said George W. Sperling to be and appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1860, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to said Attachment, or judgment final will be rendered therein, and the goods, wares, merchandise, &c., the property levied on, will be made subject to the Plaintiffs' claim.

Witness, John W. Baker, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1860.

[31*6t JOHN W. BAKER, Jr. Clerk.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1860.

Condict, Jennings & Co. vs. George W. Sperling.

Original Attachment.—Levy made on Goods, Wares, Merchandize, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, George W. Sperling, hath removed, or conceals himself, or absents himself from the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered, that the Plaintiff have leave to take depositions, and that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, for the said George W. Sperling to be and appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1860, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to said Attachment, or judgment final will be rendered therein, and the goods, wares, merchandise, &c., the property levied on, will be made subject to the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, John W. Baker, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1860.

[31*6t JOHN W. BAKER, Jr. Clerk.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1860.

Blount's Creek Manufacturing Company vs. George W. Sperling—Original Attachment.

Levy made on Goods, Wares, Merchandize, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, George W. Sperling, hath removed, or conceals himself, or absents himself from the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered, that the Plaintiff have leave to take depositions, and that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, for said George W. Sperling to be and appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1860, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to said Attachment, or judgment final will be rendered therein, and the goods, wares, merchandise, &c., the property levied on, will be made subject to the Plaintiffs' claim.

Witness, John W. Baker, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the seventh Monday after the fourth

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 2, 1860.

MR. POOL AT MORGANTON.—We find in the Iredell Express a report of Mr. Pool's speech at Morganton, and transfer it to our columns, on the preceding page. The Express was too crowded to give more than a very brief account of Gov. Ellis's speech, promising a more full one in its next issue. We therefore omit the imperfect one which precedes Mr. Pool's.

Mr. Pool makes his points very clear. He utterly demolishes the Democratic humbug that under the provision in the Whig platform for "discriminating," there is no power or intention to *exempt* any thing from taxation. No man of any pretension to intelligence can believe Gov. Ellis's position on this point. In regard to internal improvements, too, Mr. Pool very effectually turns the tables on the Governor. As to J. Parker Jordan, we see that that worthy has got up several certificates down East. But every one knows with what facility certificates are given. We have repeatedly surprised persons by refusing to give them certificates of good character to carry to the South or West, when we did not even know their names!—the giving of a certificate is regarded as so much a matter of course. We cannot believe that J. Parker Jordan is of any account, for he has been notorious for some years past for the newspaper puffs which he has *procured* to be published of himself. Such a man might publish "a hat-full of certificates," which though enough to satisfy us that he never stole nor committed murder (upon both which points we are already satisfied,) would never convince us that he always stuck to the truth. No, no, the "greatest living orator of the South," (we believe that was what he was called by the newspapers in Northern cities where *he happened to be at the time,*) need not trouble himself to get up certificates.

Read Mr. Pool's speech.

Since the above was in type we have received the Asheville Advocate of the 27th, containing a letter from Dr. Rufus K. Speed, of Elizabeth City, in answer to one of inquiry addressed to him by A. S. Merrimon, Esq. of Asheville, in which the Dr. affirms the untruth of every allegation made by J. Parker Jordan in his published letter. Dr. Speed is one of the most eminently respectable gentlemen in the Eastern part of the State, and was cognizant of all the facts. He is now Bell and Everett Elector for the State at large.

THE CHANCES.—A good many speculations as to the result of the Presidential election are indulged by our exchanges. They are of course but the merest speculations, for things have not yet settled down sufficiently to admit of a reasonable calculation. What will be the effect of the running of two Democratic tickets? Where will the two be run in the same State? In what States, if any, will Douglas alone be run, and in what Breckinridge alone? In what States will combinations be effected? All these, and perhaps many other important questions, are to be decided, before any thing like an approach to a solution of the great question can be made.

We do not suppose, for instance, that a Breckinridge ticket will be run at all in several of the Northern States, if indeed, in any of them except New York, where people can be found to get up a ticket for any thing or any body. Nor do we think that Douglas will have a ticket in Alabama, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, or Texas. But it is more than probable that he will have in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee. And if two Democratic tickets should be run in these States, with any material division of the party between them, the inevitable effect will be to give their electoral votes to Bell and Everett—a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

In New York, we see some signs of a union between the Democrats and the Constitutional Union party, for the purpose of defeating the Black Republicans. And we confess that we shall be glad to see such a union, if it can be effected upon any fair basis, such, for instance, as the Express foreshadows, of a division of the electoral votes in proportion to the strength of the two parties. It is perfectly manifest that the Black Republicans are too strong for either the Democratic or the Whig party, separately; but that combined, they can beat the fanatics 100,000 votes. The defeat of that sectional party is a far more important object than the gain or loss of a few votes to Bell, Douglas, or Breckinridge. We trust, therefore, that such a union will be effected.

Should no election be made by the people, the three candidates receiving the highest votes, as our readers know, will be voted for by the present House of Representatives, each State having one vote. That body is so constituted that it is scarcely probable that a majority of States, (seventeen,) could be secured for any candidate. There are 15 Republican States, 14 Democratic, 1 Constitutional Union, and 3 equally divided between the two latter parties.

Should the people fail to elect a Vice President, the Senate will choose that officer from the *two* highest candidates. Hamlin will of course be one of these; but Hamlin will not be elected by the Senate, where there is a decided majority of Democrats. It is within the range of possibilities, and we believe of probabilities, that Mr. Everett will be one of the two highest. Of course the Senate would in that event elect Everett in preference to Hamlin.

And so, all these things happening,—the people failing to elect President or Vice President, and the House failing to elect a President,—it is possible that Edward Everett may be the acting President for the next term—another consummation most devoutly to be wished.

In the meantime, Bell and Everett must gain strength every day, and our hope is good that they may keep the election from the House.

A SHABBY TRICK.—The Raleigh Press is not overscrupulous, but the following paragraph from its issue of the 28th inst. is *very* shabby:—

"*Not True.*—It is not true, as stated by the 'Observer,' that North Carolina was represented in the Douglas Convention by "delegates." The whole delegation withdrew except Mr. Dick."

Very well. Suppose the statement "not true." Who made it? The Observer's authority was given, viz: "A despatch to the Wilmington Journal, probably from its editor, dated at 12 o'clock Saturday," in which occurred these words transferred to the Observer, "North Carolina delegates are all out but three." We might leave the Journal and the Press to settle their issue of veracity (!) as may seem to them best, but it is right to say that when the proceedings came on by mail, two days after the publication of the Observer, they sustained the Journal's statement. If the Press will read them it will find three speeches made by North Carolina delegates, Messrs. Steele, Dick, and Hill, "in the Douglas Convention." Those gentlemen did not secede with their colleagues. They remained "in the Douglas Convention." Two, Messrs. Hill and Steele left *afterwards.* All of which facts the Press will find by reading the proceedings, where we found them, and from which they were transferred to the Observer of Thursday.

The Press may also be interested in knowing that three North Carolina delegates remained "in the Douglas Convention" to the last, viz: Mr. Holden, Mr. Dick, and Mr. Watson. Messrs. Holden and Watson did not vote out of respect to their seceding co-delegates and in hope of preventing a squabble in this State. Had Mr. H. voted, he says he "would certainly have voted for Stephen A. Douglas."

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Clarendon has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. See advertisement.

MILITARY EXCURSION.—On Friday last the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry gave a Steamboat Excursion and Target-Firing, complimentary to their brother-soldiers of the Lafayette Light Infantry. We regret that press of business prevented us from being present, but learn that, barring the extreme heat of the weather, every thing passed off well and to the entire satisfaction of all present.

The full ranks of the two Companies indicated the interest felt among the members; and soon after nine A. M. the new and beautiful Steamer A. P. Hurt, commanded by that favorite Steamboat Commander, Capt. A. P. Hurt, was under way for Cedar Creek, where a beautiful spot had been selected for Target exercise, near the residence of J. C. Blocker, Esq.

The firing being over, the Military, with a large number of civic guests, sat down to a sumptuous repast provided for the occasion, and mirth and hilarity prevailed.

We have been furnished with the following account of the firing:

Lafayette Light Infantry—No. of balls fired 147; No. of shots in Target 102. Best average shots, Serg't B. Rush, 5 41-48; second best, Ensign Geo. Sloan, 6 inches; third best, Private Enniss, 6½. Best single shot, Private Newbury, 1½; second best, Private J. R. McDonald, 1⅝; third best, Private Hall, 2 inches.

Independent Company—No. of balls fired 137; No. of shots in Target 118. Best average shots, Private Jas. Wemyss, 3½; second best, Capt. Wright Huske, 3¾; third best, No. 32, 5¼. Best single shot, Private John H. Anderson, ¼ inch; second best, Private James Wemyss, 1⅝; third best, Capt. Vann, 1¾.

After the Target exercises were concluded, an impromptu firing was gotten up between some of the elderly gentlemen present, and Mr. Wm. Lumsden, Sen., one of the three survivors in the Independent Company in the War of 1812, was declared the victor.

The Companies returned to town about sun-set, and the Prizes were awarded in front of the Fayetteville Hotel, by Neill McKay, Esq. prefaced by some neat and appropriate remarks. The first Prize, a beautiful silver Goblet, lined with gold, and provided by the Independent Company, was awarded to Private Wemyss. The second Prize, a very handsome silver Cup, was awarded to Capt. Wright Huske. This Prize was presented to the Independent Company (to be contended for by its members alone,) by some of its warm friends (not members) connected with the establishment of A. A. McKethan, Esq., which, by the way, always furnishes its full quota of good and true men to swell the ranks of the Old Company.

CANDIDATES.—The Wilmington Herald is authorized to announce A. J. Jones Esq. as a candidate for the Senate in Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.

The Opposition candidates in Craven are, for the Senate, Francis M. Harper, for the Commons, Fred'k E. Alfred and C. C. Clark.

The Democratic candidates in Sampson are, for the Senate, Dr. C. T. Murphy, for the Commons, L. M. White and Nehemiah Faison.

In Henderson, Jos. P. Jordan, Esq., is the ad valorem candidate for the Commons, and is opposed by Col. T. R. Miller, Democrat.

In Macon, D. W. Siler and Dr. H. G. Woodfin are ad valorem candidates.

In the Burke District Col. Gaither is the ad valorem candidate for the Senate: and Col. J. C. S. McDowell for the Commons in Burke.

THE RALEIGH MEETING.—The Raleigh Press is published daily. A Democratic meeting was held in Raleigh on last Monday night. The proceedings have not been published, (unless in the Press of Friday, not sent to us,) and the only allusion to the meeting by the Press is in its issue of Saturday last—*five days after the meeting!*—when it says that the Newbern Progress and the Observer "have been misinformed" as to it. If so, why not publish the proceedings?

But the Observer has not been misinformed. It only published a letter from a gentleman of the highest character, who stated what was done, and who stated only what he knew to be true.

THE PRESS AND THE POLITICIANS.—The Richmond Whig, alluding to the effectual revenge taken by Greeley at Chicago, in defeating the nomination of Seward because Seward did not procure an office for him, bids politicians take warning by the fate of Seward, and adds,—

"The press makes the politicians. Without its mighty influence, they would never be heard of. In some instances the press, very foolishly and wickedly, as we think, pushes dolts and knaves into high places.

"Times are changing in this respect. The press is growing more independent. It will soon cease boosting unworthy men into office. It will rebuke infamy and stupidity wherever found, whether in its own party or that of its opponents. It will make itself, thoroughly and absolutely, an organized independent power in the land. And thus it will gloriously fulfil its high mission."

But suppose "dolts and knaves" in some instances push themselves into the high places of the press? What then? Are infamy and stupidity likely to rebuke *themselves?* to put worthy men in office? to fulfil any high mission?

In our opinion the press should be above office hunting. It has a higher mission than office. Its rewards, mental, moral, and pecuniary, are higher, far higher. Its influence is greater—greater for good, when in good hands; and for evil, in bad hands.

"THE SINEWS OF WAR."—Auguste Belmont, New York Banker, heads the Douglas Executive campaign committee. Mr. Riggs, Washington Banker, is on the Breckinridge committee. New York against Washington. We rather think New York has the longest purse, even with Uncle Sam's thrown in to help out Washington.

A SLIM SHOWING FOR THE SECEDERS.—The Richmond Whig says that the ratification meeting of the Breckinridge party in that city on Tuesday night last was a failure. Notwithstanding the curiosity to hear Mr. Yancey of Ala., "the audience was small and the speaking dull." The Whig says that a large majority of the party in Virginia prefer Douglas to Breckinridge; that there will be two tickets run, and the fact will be apparent in November.

"Besides, (adds the Whig,) Douglas will obtain a large vote in *every* State in the Union, North and South, while Breckinridge will obtain no vote at all in any Northern State, with the exception, perhaps, of California and Oregon. Indeed, Breckinridge is as much a *sectional* candidate as Lincoln, and is the nominee of a thoroughly sectional party, that is looking anxiously to an early dissolution of the Union. The national and conservative Democrats of Virginia, therefore, cannot vote for Breckinridge."

THE RALEIGH MAIL.—The Raleigh Press *apparently* labors under an impression that in a remark as to its frequent failures to reach us, we complained of failures in the Raleigh mail. We made no such complaint. The mail comes regularly enough, but often the Press does not come *to us.* The last failure was its Friday's issue.

NEWSPAPER POLITICS.—The Goldsboro' Independent has laid aside its neutrality and come out for Bell and Everett. So also, the Scotland Neck (Halifax) News.

In making up for our last the record of the N. C. Democratic papers, we omitted to state that the Salisbury Banner is in favor of a State Convention. Its call for one escaped us, though we noted its advocacy of Breckinridge and Lane.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR.—H. B. Sedberry, Esq., Inspector of Flour at the Fayetteville Ware-house, informs us that during the year ending 30th ult. he has inspected 17,768 bbls. of Flour, an increase of 471 bbls. as compared with the previous year.

MONTGOMERY CROPS.—A friend at Harrisville writes:—"We are just through with our wheat harvest. Our crops matured well and are better than we anticipated."

COTTON BLOOM.—Neill Alford, Esq., of Selkirk, Marion District, S. C., has sent us the first cotton bloom from his plantation.

GOOD SIGNS FOR BELL AND EVERETT.—The mails bring us this morning not a few of them. We note:—

"The Louisville Democrat, the oldest and most influential Democratic newspaper in Kentucky, (Breckinridge's own State) has run up the flag of Douglas and Johnson!

"The St. Louis Republican, the leading Democratic organ in the West and a paper of immense circulation, has also run up the flag of Douglas and Johnson!

"The Democrat and Republican are two of the most prominent and influential Democratic papers in the South."

"The news of Douglas' nomination was received in Nashville, Tennessee, with a salute of 100 guns and a considerable demonstration by the friends of the Little Giant of the West."

"The Lexington Va. Valley Star, the home organ of Gov. Letcher, has hoisted the Douglas and Johnson flag."

The Tenth Legion for Douglas.—The Tenth Legion Democracy of Virginia, says the Whig, are rallying with the greatest enthusiasm under the banner of Douglas and Johnson. We receive the Democrat and Register, both the old and honored organs of the Tenth Legion, and both flying the name of Stephen A. Douglas. Thus goes the Tenth Legion, which usually gives seven to eight thousand majority for Democratic candidates.

The Petersburg Express says:

"The friends of Douglas in this city, we understand, are making preparations to issue a Campaign paper. It will be edited with ability and energy, and will number among its contributors some of the most talented men of the Democracy of Petersburg."

"The Mobile (Ala.) Register has announced Stephen A. Douglas as its choice for the Presidency."

"A grand Douglas Mass Meeting was held at Mobile on Monday last, and was attended with great enthusiasm."

"The friends of Douglas assembled in New Orleans on Monday night and evinced their joy by serenading the office of the True Delta, the leading Douglas organ."

The Augusta Constitutionalist, Georgia Central organ, is quoted by the Memphis Appeal as declaring that Douglas's nomination "will be heartily endorsed by a large majority of the Democracy of Georgia."

Good signs all of these that Bell and Everett will sweep the South. Democrats will flock to their support as it becomes plain to them that their own success is hopeless. A leading Democrat in Mississippi, a man of sufficient importance to have been appointed only last Winter Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from that State to Virginia, begins the bolt, as we see by the following paragraph from the Richmond Whig:—

"*Another Sign!*—We are happy to note the significant fact that Gen. Starke, who was recently Commissioner from Mississippi to Virginia, on behalf of a Southern Conference, has declared his purpose to support Bell and Everett. All hail to the brightening signs of the times."

From the North too, come indications of change to the right. The Louisville Journal says:

"One of the most distinguished men of the South, who has been travelling recently in the North, assures us that very many of both the Democrats and the Republicans of the latter section declare themselves privately in favor of Bell and Everett, and will go for those candidates if they shall see reason to believe that there is a good chance of success. Of course we know not what turn matters may take, but it will not suprise us if the Conservative Union ticket shall be elected almost by acclamation."

From the Richmond Whig.

As a significant indication that the popular tide, North and South, is setting in, in favor of Bell and Everett, we point to the cheering fact that the Philadelphia Monitor, an old and able Democratic paper, has come out for the Constitutional Union candidates, and will battle nobly for their election. We subjoin the following extracts from its last issue, and commend their patriotic tone to moderate and conservative Democrats of the South and of the whole Union. Hear the Monitor:

"Whilst there is still a Union of States, it is incumbent on every loyal and patriotic citizen to adhere to a National Party. There is now only one such party remaining. The Democratic party is ruptured into sectional moieties. We step from a sundered organization to the platform of "the Union—the Constitution—and the Enforcement of the Laws." When this fails us—when this, too, shall be riven in twain—and there shall be no other alternative—we must, per force, make choice between the sections.

We are life-long Democrats. Nevertheless we are willing to enlist under the banner of Bell and Everett, who have been Whigs and Americans. We enlist not as Whigs or Americans, but as Constitutional Union soldiers. The banner is embiazoned with the motto of the Constitution and the Union, and it floats upon the breeze in every State. We follow that banner. Its bearers are statesmen; renowned throughout the world—renowned for their virtues, for their commanding intellectual endowments, for their long experience in public affairs, and for their public services as Governors, as Senators, as Cabinet Ministers and Diplomatists.

"The Northern adherents of the Sectional Southern Democratic Candidate for the Presidency will vote for Bell and Everett, in preference to the Northern Sectional Democratic Candidate, and in the South the adherents of the latter will do the same thing. The party is torn to pieces by the dissensions of its ambitious leaders, who have usurped the powers belonging of right to the people. But now the people will be roused, and they will rescue their priceless heritage from the peril into which it has fallen from a misplaced confidence in the capacity and fidelity of the custodians to whom it has been entrusted. Bell and Everett *will sweep the South from one end to the other;* and if the hitherto conservative people of the North are not false to the obligations of duty and patriotism, and not blind to every consideration of interest—both national and individual—they will carry New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, and at least half the New England States! 'Awake! arise! or be forever fallen!' Sound the trumpet—beat the drum—ring the bell—and rally the masses, North and South, East and West, to the rescue of the Union, in the sacred names of Washington and the Constitution!"

The contest is now between Bell and Lincoln. The Constitutional Union party is the only National party left in the field, to combat the Abolition party. The other factions are merely engaged in a Kilkenny cat-fight among themselves, and nothing but the small ends of their tails will be left at the end of the battle.

STATE STOCKS.—North Carolina Bonds were sold in New York on Thursday at 99. Virginia 94.

THE HIGH POINT MAIL.—The High Point Reporter, alluding to the late irregularities of the mail between that place and this, (not so bad now as a week or two ago,) says that "the plank road is getting in terribly bad repair, and ought to be substituted by a rail road." As to the railroad, we agree to that, most heartily. But we have understood that the plank road is in better repair than formerly.

First Cotton Blossom.—The first Cotton Blossom of the season, raised in this county, that we know of, was left at our office on Thursday morning last, by R. S. Williams, Esq. He stated that there were several others open on his plantation.

Tarboro' Southerner.

DOUGLAS MOVEMENTS.—We understand that Duncan K. McRae, Esq., made a Douglas speech in Raleigh on Thursday night; that Ed. G. Haywood, Esq., Democratic Elector for the State at large, now stumping the East, took ground for Douglas at Murfreesborough; and that Henry W. Miller, Esq., Elector for the Wake District, will go for Douglas or give up his place.

[Since the above was in type, we see that Mr. Miller has withdrawn. His letter, declining to be a candidate for Elector, appears in the Press of the 30th ult.]

The Standard says that the State Executive Committee are called together for the 5th, and indicates Sept. 1 as the day for the State Convention. In the meantime it suggests as the best plan for North Carolina that Breckinridge and Douglas tickets be voted, the Electors (if chosen) to give their vote for him who has the most. It "warns those who would put Douglas men under the ban, *that they will not submit to be dragooned out of their honest opinions.* Toleration, justice and liberality must be exhibited on both sides, otherwise strifes and divisions are inevitable." And it makes it very plain that the Douglas Convention was *the* Convention, as we have already shown by publishing the proceedings of both.

The Newbern Progress, after lamentation over the "complete wreck" of the Democracy, is not sure that good will not come from it, "for though we were proud to be considered a member of the democratic party and felt attached to its principles, we could not shut our eyes to the fact that the *negro* was getting too much the ascendancy in this country. We had him on the stump, in the press, the pulpit, on the floors of Congress, and in fact everywhere. We could no longer consider ourselves a nation of white people, for it was nigger, nigger, nigger; and it was the fire-eating wing of the democratic party who, seemingly for agitation alone, kept up the infernal cry."

And again: "What are conservative men to do? We can only answer for ourself—with the present condition of things we shall take no position, but hold ourself in readiness to act as may seem best after further developments. One thing is plain to us: if the democrats keep their two tickets in the field no patriot is under any obligations to support either of them, for apart from the fact that the only principle contended for by either is a factious difference on an abstract issue, there can be no earthly hope for the success of either.

"Withdraw Breckinridge and we are for Douglas; run them both and we are for neither."

And yet again: "A hireling press may atttempt to kill down the Douglas feeling in North Carolina, but it cannot accomplish it."

A DEMOCRATIC VIEW.—The Raleigh Democratic Press of Wednesday last publishes a letter from Washington city of the 22d (previous to the breaking up of the Baltimore Convention,) in which we find the following passage, showing what a democrat thinks of the effect of the breaking up of the Convention, and what his opinion is of the motive that influences "a large mass" of the voters, and that has heretofore secured the success of the Democratic party. The "large mass" must feel themselves complimented:—

"It is rumored here that the minority report has been adopted, and that the Charleston game of secession was again opened by another stampede. If this report be true, it probably seals the fate of the Democratic party for the next Presidential election at least. Heretofore one of our strong elements of success was in the fact of our party's going before the country as a great national party; but if we divide now we lose this element, and the success of the Republican candidates must follow. One man's vote at the ballot box is just as potent as another. A large mass of the voters in this country, especially in the Northern States, regard neither the Democratic nor any other party any more than a Jew does a pig, further than success is concerned, and will vote with that party which has the best show to success."

FOURTH OF JULY.

ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS

For the Celebration of the Eighty-Fourth Anniversary of American Independence.

At day-light a Federal Salute of thirteen Guns will be fired. One Gun at sun-rise will be the signal for hoisting the National Flag.

At 9 o'clock a procession will be formed on Gillespie Street, and move through Gillespie and Person Streets, to Farmers' Hall.

The Sextons of the Churches will ring their Bells whilst the Procession is moving.

At 1 o'clock a National Salute of 33 Guns will be fired. One Gun at sun-set will be the signal for lowering the Flag.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry—Maj. Huske.
LaFayette Light Infantry—Capt. Matthews.
Fayetteville Cadets—Capt. Jessup.
Strangers and Citizens.
Students of Academies.
Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F.
Phœnix Lodge, No. 8, Free Masons.
High Sheriff and Clerks of the Courts.
Principals and Assistants of High Schools and Academies.
Officers of 33d Regiment.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
Mayor and Town Commissioners.
Committee of Arrangements.
Reverend Clergy.
Orator and Reader.

The Procession will enter the Hall in inverted order.

PROGRAMME AT THE HALL.

Prayer.—Music.
Reading of the National Declaration by R. P. Buxton, Esq.
Music.
Oration by Jas. C McRae, Esq.
Music.—Benediction.

☞ None but Ladies will be admitted to the Hall before the Procession arrives.

J. W. WEISIGER,
Marshal of the Day.

DIED,

Suddenly, of apoplexy, on Wednesday the 27th June, at Lilesville, Anson Co. N. C., Dr. THOMAS C. HALL, in the 32d year of his age. Thus has passed from earth one, whose many estimable qualities, both as a physician and christian gentleman, had endeared him to a large circle of friends in Fayetteville, as well as in the community to which he had removed.—COM.

At Haywood, of Typhoid fever, on the 27th of June, Miss PEGGIE SCOTT, daughter of Rob't and Letitia S. Faucett, aged 17 years and 4 months. Her sickness was long and painful, having been confined to her bed 26 days. She seemed aware from the first that she would not live, and often asked to be prayed for. She had been carefully instructed in the precepts of religion from her infancy by a pious mother, and thoughts on this subject were not new to her. Calmly and submissively she viewed the approach of death, and yielded up her spirit to Him who gave it. Her parents, brothers and sisters sorrow not as those who have no hope, feeling assured that their loss is her eternal gain. She possessed a most amiable disposition and sprightly mind—none knew but to love her.

"Oh! what a shadow o'er the heart is flung
When peals the requiem of the lov'd and young."

Register and Presbyterian copy.

Bank of Clarendon at Fayetteville,

JUNE 30, 1860.

THE Directors of the Bank have declared a Dividend of 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last 6 months, payable to the Stockholders on Monday the 2d of July.

1t J. W. SANDFORD, Cashier.

SETTLEMENTS.

AT this season of the year we always desire to settle accounts with everybody. Those indebted have had or will have their accounts presented, and those having claims against us will please present them for payment.

E. J. HALE & SON.

July 2, 1860.

Lime.

50 CASKS UNSLAKED, in good order, for sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

June 11, 1860. 25itf

Judge Douglas Accepts his Nomination for the Presidency.—Judge Douglas has formally accepted his nomination, and in so doing, says that he considers the principles enunciated by the Convention which nominated him, essential to the preservation of the Union. His letter has not yet come to hand.

Snow Storm in June.—The Newport (R. I.) News says—"There was on this Island, in Middletown, Thursday morning at 4 o'clock, *a snow storm.* That is doing pretty well for the *twenty-first of June.*"

The Japanese on Board the Niagara.—The Japanese went on board the Niagara on Friday and will sail for Jeddo to-day.

Boiler Explosion.—The propeller Kenosha exploded her boiler off Sheboygan on Thursday, instantly killing the Clerk and first engineer. Three deck hands and the chambermaid were dangerously injured.

Atlantic Railroad.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the A. & N. C. Railroad, met at Carolina City yesterday and elected the same Directory that served last year.

Newbern Progress, 30th ult.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 2.

BACON,	10½ a 13	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD,	12½ a 14
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8½ a
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	13 a 15	Cuba	30 a 32
Laguira	15 a 17	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Java	18 a 20	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	10½ a 10¾	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	8 a 8½	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	1 25 a 1 30
Gunny	16 a 18	Alum	50 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	1 00 a 1 05	Com. pr. bag	2 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 12½
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	P. Brandy	1 25 a 1 30
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	N. C. Apple	80 a 0 85
FLOUR—		Northern do.	70 a 0 75
Family	7 25 a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 75
Super.	7 00 a 0 00	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Fine	6 75 a 0 00	SUGARS—	
Scratched	6 50 a 0 00	Loaf	13 a 13½
GRAIN—		Crushed	12 a 13
Corn	1 10 a 1 15	Coffee	10½ a 11
Wheat	1 00 a 1 15	Porto Rico	9½ a 10
Rye	1 15 a 1 25	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Oats	75 a 90	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	1 00 a 1 10	WOOL,	19 a 20
HIDES—Dry	12½ a 14	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 20 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin, new	2 60 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Hard	1 20 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	35 a 35½

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

No change in any article except Flour, which has advanced from 75 cts. to $1 per bbl., owing to the light receipts.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 30, 1860.

Turpentine, Virgin 2 80, Yellow 2 60, Hard 1 60; receipts small and demand moderate. Spirits 37½ to 38; for New York bbls. 40. Flour, Super $7, Family 7 25. No other transactions. Last sales of Rosin, Pale 2 50, low No. 2 1 17½, Common 1 15. Tar 1 80. Corn 82½. Hay 1 10 to 1 30.

At New York, Cotton dull: middling uplands 10½. Southern Flour 5 65 to 5 95. Spirits dull at 42 to 43. Rosin dull at 1 55 to 1 60.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

IN CONSEQUENCE of alterations of the building now in process, the usual Commencement Exercises will be dispensed with at the close of the present Term.

Due notice will be given of the arrangements for the next Session.

THOS. C. HOOPER, Principal.

June 29. 31-1t

Bank of North Carolina,

FAYETTEVILLE BRANCH.

THIS BANK will be closed on WEDNESDAY the 4th inst. All notes and acceptances due on that day must be attended to on the previous day. The Board of Directors will meet on Tuesday, 3d, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Notes for renewal or discount will please be lodged with the Bank by 2 o'clock, P. M. this day.

H. C. LUCAS, Cash'r.

July 2. 1t

JULY 2d, 1860.

YOUR accounts are made out. Please call and settle, as they are due this day.

J. N. PRIOR.

The Taxables for 1860.

I WILL be present at the Town Hall, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 1 P. M. each working day commencing the 5th and ending the 31st inst., for the purpose of taking the list of taxables for the District of Fayetteville.

WM. BOW.

July 2, 1860. 31-2t

N. C. Presbyterian, Daily and Weekly Courier will please copy 1 time each.

CAPE FEAR LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his PLANTATION, lying on the East side of the River, four miles below Fayetteville, known as the Blocker Land, containing 640 Acres. This place has the character of being among the best Tracts of Land on the river to the number of acres. It is about equally divided between rich Swamp and Hickory ridges. Lock's Creek, a fine water power, runs through the tract.

If desired, I will also sell 2 or 3 Hundred Acres of good Farming Land of an adjoining tract. Also, Growing Crops, stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, &c.

JONATHAN EVANS.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 29. 31-tf

Standard and Tarboro' Southerner 2t, bills to this office.

I will have in Fayetteville

ON the 27th JULY, SEVENTY LARGE KENTUCKY MULES. I hope to be able to supply all my old friends and customers that may be wanting Mules, at prices as low as any other can possibly do from Kentucky.

H. T. WILSON.

Paris, Ky., June 25. 81*tf

NOTICE.

ANY person wishing to make money and become useful in a community can do so by enclosing one dollar to the undersigned.

J. DIMERY.

Bennettsville, S. C., June 30th, 1860. 31-3m

Bank of Fayetteville,

27th JUNE, 1860.

THE Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. from profits of the last 6 months, payable at Bank, on and after 6th July next.

W. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

June 27. 30-2t

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. R. SCOTT would request all those desiring his professional services this Summer to call soon, as he will be absent from Fayetteville from the 15th JULY, until SEPTEMBER.

June 26. 30-tf

BACON.

A SUPERIOR Lot of N. C. BACON HAMS, which are offered low for Cash.

—ALSO—

N. C. SIDES and SHOULDERS. For sale by JAMES W. HORNE.

June 28. 302w

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

PLATFORM to weigh 400 and 600 lbs.
Platform, on WHEELS, to weigh 900 and 1200 lbs.
"Union" Platform and Dish, to weigh 240 lbs.
Counter Scales of various kinds.

The above are the best Scales made in the United States. Every Scale sold is WARRANTED TO BE CORRECT. For sale at New York prices (adding expenses) by

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Agent for North Carolina,
at the "Crockery Store."

June 6, 1860. 24-tif

RED SPRINGS ACADEMY,

Robeson County, N. C.

THE EXERCISES of this School, under the management of the undersigned, will be resumed on Monday August 6th.

The course of instruction will be thorough and such as to prepare young men for the Freshman and Sophomore classes in the University. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions, of 20 weeks each. Pupils will be charged from time of entrance till close of the Session, and no deduction except in cases of protracted sickness.

RATES OF TUITION.

English Branches $8, $10 and $12; Languages and Higher Mathematics $18. Board convenient to the Academy at $7 and $8 per month.

HAMILTON McMILLAN, M. A.,
WILLIAM J. STUART,
Principals.

June 26. (Presbyterian 6 times.) 31*6t

Clayton Academy.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 16th of July next. Pupils will be admitted at any time during the Session, and charged from the time of entrance till the close of the Session, except in cases of protracted illness. Board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $8 per month. Tuition, $8, $10 and $12, as heretofore.

A. STEWART, Principal.

Gilopolis, June 30, 1860. 31*3t

Carbonton School.

THE second session of Carbonton Academy will commence on Monday the ninth of July 1860.

Students will be prepared for the Freshman Class in the University. Tuition $7, $10, $12 50 and $15 per session of 20 weeks—contingent fund 50 cents. Students will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session. No deduction made for absence, except in sickness. Board can be had in good families for $7 per month, exclusive of washing. For futher information, address John C. Campbell, Principal, at Carbonton, Moore County, N. C.

Carbonton is a pleasant village in the Deep River Coal Fields, not far from the terminus of the Western Rail Road.

JOHN C. CAMPBELL.

June 28, 1860. 31*4tpd

KNIVES AND FORKS.

A LARGE and well assorted stock constantly on hand.

Ivory Handle Knives, alone.
Carvers, some superior.
Silver Plated Forks.
Silver Plated Spoons.
Above double and treble plated.
Silver Plated Casters.
The best assortment in town.
A variety of Plated Fancy Articles.
Superior Scissors.
Looking Glasses, &c.

Most of the above goods are obtained directly from the manufacturers, and will be sold cheap, at

"The Crockery Store."

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Jan'y 18, 1860. 84tif

1860.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &C.

JAS. N. SMITH.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a large and SELECT stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glassware, Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Varnishes, Glues, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses, Supporters, Cupping Cases, Electro Magneto Machines, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Extracts for Flavoring, Porter and Ale, Soaps, Starch, &c. &c.

To which he invites attention of Physicians and others.

Particular attention paid to orders and satisfaction guarantied both as regards PRICE and QUALITY.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist,
Nor. West Corner Market Square.

April 20. 11-tif

TRUNKS,

Carpet Bags & Valices.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

Sole Leather Trunks, Packing Trunks, Buggy Trunks, Shirt Valices, Sole Leather Valices and Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Satchels and Reticules, Ladies' French Traveling Trunks, Eugenic Styles, with Canvass Covers, Secret Departments and Band Boxes.

In this special Branch of Business I can offer great inducements to purchasers, which they will soon find out by calling at

GEORGE BRANDT'S,
No. 14 and 16 Hay St., Fayetteville.

☞ Trunks and Valices marked with names, if desired, free of charge.

June 18, 1860. 27-tif

Southern Piano Manufactory.

RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!!

THOSE who wish to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO'S

New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent

ACTION PIANOS.

They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made. They combine all the late improvements, together with LARGER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us RUN NO RISK.

Mr. Boswell is now in Fayetteville, and will remain a short time, to receive orders for these fine Pianos. Old Pianos will be taken in exchange, in part pay for new ones.

He will, during his stay, attend to the Tuning of Pianos. Any communications left at the Fayetteville Hotel, will be promptly attended to.

N. B. Mr. B. will in a few days, open in Fayetteville, one of his fine 7 OCTAVES, CROSS-STRING, IRON FRAME PIANOS, the most beautiful, and finest finished Piano, in the Country, in the Style of LOUI

WM. CARTER & SONS

HAVE put up and permanently located the best BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY in N. C., to which the attention of the whole South is earnestly invited, particularly the citizens and Planters of our State. We are determined not to be put down by men who are daily bringing in Welted and Split Leather Shoes; it is distinctly understood that our Shoes are made of Upper Leather tanned by us, and that we do not put any welts in any Peg Shoes we make. Now is the time to test the true feelings of N. C. men.

All orders from a distance shall have prompt attention. Address us at Goldston.

WM. CARTER. D. A. CARTER.
S. S. CARTER. JOHN Q. CARTER.
Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., } 4tf
March 23, 1860.

SADDLE AND HARNESS FACTORY.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and informs the public that he has now and will continue to have an increased force of experienced Saddle and Harness Makers, whose work he will warrant; and that he is prepared to offer to the public a large and varied assortment of every thing kept in his line. His assortment of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valices, &c., is unsurpassed for workmanship and material, and will compare favorably for neatness with any other Manufactory, either North or South. Persons wanting any thing in his line will do him a favor to call and examine his stock before purchasing, as he is satisfied it will not fail to please them. His establishment will be found five doors East of Cape Fear Bank, on Person Street.

☞ Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

W. OVERBY.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 9, 1860. 81-6m

STATE CAR AND MACHINE WORKS, ROWAN STREET.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE undersigned, having erected buildings suitable for CAR and MACHINE WORK—also General HOUSE CARPENTRY—would give notice that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line with neatness and dispatch.

We are prepared to do all kinds of SCROLL SAWING and PLANEING at short notice. Having a first class Woodworth Planeing Machine, we are prepared to Plane, Tongue and Groove all kinds of Flooring and Ceiling on reasonable terms.

Contracts taken for the erection of Buildings, and Jobbing of all kinds executed with neatness and dispatch. Sashes, Doors and Blinds of all descriptions, manufactured equal to anything to be found in the Northern markets.

Plans and specifications furnished and the erection of buildings superintended when desired.

WALTON & BARRY,
Car Builders, Carpenters & Draughtmen.
Fayetteville, Oct 3, 1859 54-tf

To the Interest of Turpentine Distillers.

M. A. BAKER would respectfully inform Turpentine Distillers and others that he is now manufacturing

The Improved Turpentine Still.

All orders promply attended to. Copper work done on the most favorable terms.

Old Copper bought for cash or taken in exchange for new Work. Call and see for yourselves at

M. A BAKER'S
Copper Shop, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1860. 88tf

Turpentine Stills for Sale.

2 10 barrel, one 15 barrel, one 20 barrel, one 45 barrel; the above Stills all in good order. Will be sold on the most favorable terms, by

M. A. BAKER.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 1. 88tf

Guns! Guns!! Guns!!!

M. A. BAKER, Gun & Rifle Manufacturer.

GUNS repaired at the shortest notice and for a small charge.

800 double and single barrel shot Guns for sale low.

1000 Repeating Pistols of all the different makers now in the United States, for sale low.

Call at M. A. BAKER'S and see for yourselves.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 1. 88tf

Constantly Manufacturing at my Establishment.

EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Saddles repaired.

JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.
Oct. 19, 1859. 59-1ypd.

MRS. WINSLOW,

AN experienced nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure.* Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues—We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Feb'y 3 1860 89-1Y*&s

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

THE MOULDER'S & FOUNDER'S Guide, by Overman; Wood's Class Book of Botany; Lectures on Natural History, by P. A. Chadbourne; Professor Emmons' Manual of Geology, 2d Edition; Aboriginal America, by Abbott; Mary Bunyan, by Ford; Model Book of Dreams and Parlor Entertainments; The Corner Cupboard, by the author of "Inquire Within;" The Prairie Traveller; by Capt. R. B. Marcy; Dime Song Books, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

June 11 E. J. HALE & SON.

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,

T. WADDILL, PROPRIETOR.

THIS, the most commodious Hotel in North Carolina, fronting 300 feet on Hay and Donaldson Streets, located in the centre of the business portion of the town, and surrounded by all the Banking Houses, Wholesale Merchants and principal Produce Dealers.

☞ Business men will find the Hotel a convenient and comfortable house.

All the Stages arrive and depart from this Hotel.
Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1858. 51-

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

A FEW DOORS NORTH OF THE MARKET HOUSE.

OWING to the extensive increase of patronage to this House, during the year, I have extended my facilities by the addition of a number of comfortable sleeping rooms, with other important improvements, which will add materially to the comfort and convenience of those favoring me with their patronage.

To those who have been my kind friends and customers for the past six years, I tender my most sincere thanks, at the same time respectfully soliciting a continuance of their patronage, and also the patronage of a large number of new patrons.

I have good Stables and a No. 1 Ostler.

P. SHEMWELL.
Jan'y 16, 1860 84-

NEAREST AND QUICKEST
ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!

BEAMAN & ROBINSON'S

FOUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE, VIA WARSAW,

IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

Our Coaches are large and comfortable, drivers sober and gentlemanly, our teams good and sure of five miles an hour.

The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

☞ THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.

May 25, 1860. 25-tf

NORTH CAROLINA WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

WILL BE OPEN for visitors the 1st of June. They are situated near the present terminus of the Western N. C. Rail Road, not an hour's ride by superior Omnibuses and Stages.

The Proprietor has procured the services of

THOMPSON TYLER

as Manager, whose experience at the various fashionable watering places of Virginia, added to his commanding appearance and gentlemanly bearing, insures good order and good fare.

The *very best* BALL ROOM LEADER and BLACK BAND of MUSICIANS that the city of Richmond, Virginia, affords, have been procured.

Riding Vehicles and Horses, BILLIARD SALOONS and BOWLING ALLEYS, are at the command of visitors.

The country is elevated and healthy; the scenery beautiful and roads most excellent, and the pleasure grounds extensive.

There is no water better than that afforded by the North Carolina WHITE SULPHUR.

The patronage of the Carolinas is confidently relied on to repay the Proprietor for the expensive outlay he has made to fit up a watering place suited to their wants. And he promises that no pains shall be spared by himself or his gentlemanly assistant, to render all who may visit him, pleasant and comfortable.

H. L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR.
May 14, 1860. 18-tf

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital in Premium Notes amounts to	$267,688 26
Cash on hand and other assets,	5,077 35
Total,	$272,765 61

The Company have paid all losses promptly, and have never made an assessment on their premium notes.

Total losses paid,	$29,682 69

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Lilly,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	S. J. Hinsdale,
S. T. Hawley,	Wm. McLaurin,
Nathan A. Stedman,	T. S. Lutterloh,
C. B. Mallett,	A. W. Steel,
James Kyle,	J. G. Cook,
A. A. McKethan,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
J. D. Williams,	R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton.
S. W. Tillinghast.	A. E. Hall, }

John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Traveling Agents.

☞ The Company invite applications.

May 28, 1860. 21-1y

MOTHERS

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of

DR. EATON'S

INFANTILE CORDIAL,

and why? because it *never fails to afford instantaneous relief* when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and *one trial alone* will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE

of *any* kind, and therefore relieves by *removing the sufferings* of your child, instead of by *deadening its sensibilities.* For this reason, it commends itself as the *only reliable* preparation now known for **Children Teething, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Griping in the Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Wind, Cold in the Head, and Croup,** also, for *softening the gums, reducing inflammation, regulating the Bowels, and relieving pain,* it has *no equal*—being an *anti-spasmodic* it is used with *unfailing success* in all cases of **Convulsion or other Fits.** *As you value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which all other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed, take none but* **Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cor'dial;** this you can *rely* upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price, 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by

CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 409 Broadway, New York.

BLOOD FOOD

Healthy human Blood upon being

ANALYZED

always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives of course the **True Standard.** Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, &c. and we find in every *instance* certain *deficiencies* in the red globules of Blood. *Supply* these deficiencies, and you are made well. The **Blood Food** is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success. There are

FIVE PREPARATIONS

adapted to deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For **Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,** or any affection whatever of the **Throat** or **Lungs** inducing **Consumption,** use No. 1, which is also the No. for **Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite,** and for all **Chronic Complaints** arising from **Over-use, General Debility,** and **Nervous Prostration.** No. 2, for **Liver Complaints.** No. 3, for **Dyspepsia.** *Being already prepared for absorption* it is **Taken by Drops** and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you *gain* you *retain.* The No. 4 is for **Female Irregularities, Hysteria, Weakness, &c.** See special directions for this. For **Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney,** and **Bladder Complaints,** take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the **Blood Food** $1 per bottle.

Sold by **CHURCH & DUPONT.**
No. 409 Broadway, New York.
And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.
Nov 11, 1859 66-1y

At the request of many friends, I again announce myself a candidate for the Office of Sheriff of Cumberland County. Thankful to my fellow-citizens for the very liberal support heretofore given me, should they again elect me to the office, I can only promise as before, to discharge its duties with what ability I may possess.

HECTOR McNEILL.
May 2. 14-te

At the request of many friends I announce myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Bladen Co. I can only promise if elected, to discharge the duties of the office as I have heretofore done.

B. FITZRANDOLPH.
Bladen Co., June 4. 24-te

Star Polish of the South!

MANUFACTURED BY

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A. J. WOODWARD,

That Polish! How it Shines. Many of you recollect nine years ago that I travelled through North Carolina and a portion of South Carolina for the purpose of introducing this Polish. As time elapsed I found that it would mould. I have succeeded in making it perfect and will warrant it to give satisfaction. It can be had at retail for 10 cents per box or at wholesale for sixty cents per dozen. Dealers will forward their orders two weeks previous to the time they wish them filled.

May 5, 1860. 15-1y

Wilmington, N. C., & New York.

The Steamship PARKERSBURG, Capt. William Powell, will leave Wilmington on Saturday, 23d inst., for New York. Returning, will leave New York on Saturday, 30th. Until the completion of the new Steamer now building for the Cape Fear and Ocean Steam Navigation Company, the Parkersburg will run regularly between the above named Ports, leaving each Port every alternate Saturday.

For rates of freight and other information, apply to EDWIN A. KEITH, Wilmington, N. C., or to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

Wilmington, June 16, 1860. 27-1m

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and LOT adjoining Elizabethtown, lately occupied by Alexander Carter. The Lot contains Six Acres of good garden soil, and some fruit, good water, &c.

The improvements are a Two Story Dwelling House and necessary out-buildings. Also, a vacant Lot near the Court House.

Terms accommodating.

H. H. ROBINSON.
June 8. 27-tf

NOTICE.

STRAYED off, on Friday last, a likely SORREL horse MULE, seven years old. Any information concerning him will be respectfully received, and the delivery of my Mule liberally rewarded. It is supposed he will try to go the Western plank road as he was brought from about Greensboro'.

WM. CADE.
June 15. 27-tf

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

AS required by law, notice is hereby given, that I have received the Tax List for 1859. Those interested will do well to call at the Court House, where the List is open for inspection. Persons having property unlisted are requested to report to the Sheriff.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff.
June 14, 1860. 26-3w

SPECIAL NOTICE.

AS I AM DETERMINED to close out my ENTIRE STOCK by 15th July, I will sell at Cost, and my friends are strictly requested to call, settle, and examine my Stock. Yours respectfully,

A. HOLMES, Jr.
June 11. 26-3w

2000 bushels Prime Corn, just received.

JOSEPH A. WORTH.
June 16. 27-1m

"WE refer our readers to the advertisement o. Messrs. CHURCH & DUPONT, No. 409 Broadway, New York. The 'Blood Food,' is one of the greatest medicines of the age, and is rapidly driving out of the market all the quack nostrums of modern times. Its efficacy is so great, and its superiority so justly acknowledged, that it is found difficult to supply the immense and increasing demand for the article. Dr. Eaton's celebrated 'Infantile Cordial,' is a medicine prepared by a regular physician of eminence in his profession, and one who has devoted his life to the peculiar phases of Infantile diseases. It is no humbug, but a medicine which commends itself to those only who can appreciate it."—*Apalachicola, Flor. Times.*

☞ *See advertisement.*

March 24. 3-

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of sale, granted at June Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Harnett County, I will expose to public sale at the Court House in Summerville, on 13th of August next, (it being Monday of Harnett Superior Court,) TWENTY SHARES of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear. Terms, six months credit.

B. F. SHAW, Adm'r
of Estate of Daniel Shaw, dec'd.
June 18, 1860. 27*7t

ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE,

Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,

Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES, MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.

Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.

☞ Terms, six months credit.

J. H. FARRAR.
Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15*1yr

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE.

WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY,

NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

JUNIPER BUCKETS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

HOE HANDLES;

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF

ORNAMENTAL FENCING.

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Scroll-splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing or Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use; recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them for Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 11*tf

Cross Creek Co's Yarns.

THE undersigned is Agent for the sale of the above celebrated Yarns, which have given such general satisfaction for years past.

Merchants and others wanting our Yarns will please send on their orders and have them filled on as favorable terms as heretofore.

JOHN SHAW, Ag't C. C. Man. Co
June 4, 1860. 23tf

GUANO! GUANO!!

A FRESH SUPPLY just received.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS
April 16. 9-tf

Glue and Spirits Barrels.

CONSTANTLY on hand by

E. F. MOORE.
Feb'y 20. i4t-93tf

To Turpentine Distillers.

THE highest Cash price paid for SPIRITS TURPENTINE by

E. F. MOORE.
Feb'y 20. i4t-93tf

Guano! Guano!!

500 BAGS No. 1 GUANO. For sale by

E. F. MOORE.
Feb'y 20. i4t-93tf

E. F. MOORE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND will keep constantly on hand every article in the Turpentine Distillers' Line.

Feb'y 20. i4t-93tf

$100 Reward.

RAN AWAY from Messrs. J. & N. A. Cameron, of Cumberland County, first of last June, my negro man SOUTHWELL, or SOUTHEY, (as usually called.) Said negro is thick set, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a dark brown color, has small eyes, and a downcast look. He has been hired for several years in Cumberland County, as a Turpentine hand. I will give the above reward, if taken out of the State—$50 for his imprisonment in any jail in this State, or $25 for information that may lead to his recovery.

J. B. LITTLEJOHN.
Louisburg, N. C., Feb'y 4. 89tf

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.

By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept 10, 1859 48-1ypd

WANTED.

A LARGE quantity of COTTON and LINEN RAGS, for which fair prices will be paid.

DAVID MURPHY.
Aug. 17 41-

$200 REWARD.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

MURDER! MURDER!! MURDER!!!

ABOUT sunset of the 23d May 1860, the Rev. John E. Chambers was most inhumanly murdered, while returning home from attending to his hands on his plantation in the vicinity of Pekin, N. C. After a patient investigation of all the circumstances and testimony, the Coroner's Jury returned a runaway as principal, and three other negroes as accessories to the foul crime.

The said Runaway has escaped. The object of this notice is to elicit any information, that any one may be able to give in reference to the negro, as hereinafter described, and also to have him arrested.

His bereaved family would feel under very great obligations to any one who would be so kind as to communicate any such information by letter or otherwise, to R. A. Chambers, Pekin, Montgomery county, N. C. They will also give the above reward of $200 for his arrest and commitment to jail at Troy, Montgomery Co., N. C. He is said to be about five feet 6 or 8 inches high, about thirty years of age, no whiskers, broad-shouldered, and well-set; he had very long, bushy hair, upper teeth protruding over the under, a scar or lump on his forehead, which he said was caused by a fall in leaping from the cars, when making his escape, and a very peculiar tone of voice. He claimed to be a great conjuror. He wore black pants and a black long-tailed coat. His hands were short, large and thick, and his feet large.

The hat and shoes of the deceased were missing. He may possibly be wearing the hat, which may lead to his identification. The hat was broad-brimmed, and tolerably low-crowned, made of fur, but apparently of wool, of a brown, rusty appearance; and had been torn on the top, but had been darned with black flax thread.

He stated that he was originally from Virginia; belonged to a widow and some children; sold to a Mr. Thomas or Thompson, a negro speculator; escaped by being left behind in one train of cars, while his owner was hurrying a transfer to another; lived with a man who owned other negroes, in South Carolina, in consequence of suspicion left and came into this neighborhood.

Such is the account and description of the said runaway, as given by the negroes.

ROBERT A. CHAMBERS.
Pekin, N. C., June 18, 1860. 28-3t

$25 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of TURNER FRY, at the Jail in Carthage, Moore County. Said Fry broke jail on Monday the 11th inst., and is probably making his way in the direction of Salisbury, as he was raised in that vicinity. He is about twenty years old, five feet eight or ten inches high, broad shoulders, heavy built, fair complected, rather down look, marks of the lash on his back; is a horse rogue by profession, and the public is hereby cautioned to take care of their property, when he is about.

KENNETH H. WORTHY, Shff.
June 12, 1860. 27-3t

NOTICE.

AT June Term 1860, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the undersigned was appointed Administrator of the Estate of Wm. T. Evans, deceased. Persons indebted to the deceased must make immediate payment, while those having claims against him, must present them in due time or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JAMES DODD.
June 18, 1860. 27-3tpd

An Agency for the Sale of WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS,

ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the above unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (and no other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufacture. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtempts, beside the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few out of Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Salem Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, &c.

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., F. D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument has the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.

One thing we wish distinctly understood, ☞ They have never failed to secure the HIGHEST PREMIUMS, whenever brought in competition with others!

Pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately, by GEO. H. KELLEY,
Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co
July 23, 1859. 34*1y

A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY,

FOR A MANUFACTURER OR BUSINESS MAN.

THE COTTON FACTORY at Swift Island, N. C., on the Pee Dee River, a never failing stream, will be sold or leased for a term of years on LIBERAL TERMS. Also the Merchandizing Business will be disposed of on good terms; 1 2 and 3 years time will be given. There is a good Dwelling House, and suitable houses for the operatives, and plenty of hands. The Factory is in good running operation. This is one of the best stands in the country for a Store, there can be plenty of Cotton bought at the place to run the Factory all the year. Apply to S. H. CHRISTIAN, at Swift Island, or REED & McRAE, at Montgomery Factory.

Montgomery Co., N. C., June 18, 1860. 27*6w

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

SPERM, Refined, Lard, Linseed and Tanners' OIL White Lead; Burning Fluid; Putty; Window Glass and Sash of all sizes.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of POND'S PAIN DESTROYER.

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.
Nov'r '24, 1858. 66tf

FRESH FRUITS!

25 BOXES ORANGES.
15 do LEMONS.
200 do Fine FIGS.
New York Apples, Cooking Prunes, and large Stock of Confectionaries, at Hotel Building, No. 40.

J. R. LEE.
April 30, 1860. 13-tf

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

JAMES D. McIVER, A. B. Principal.

NEXT Session will begin on Tuesday, 10th July.
Carthage, May 10, 1860. 28-4t

MOUNT VERNON MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE ELEVENTH SESSION of this School will open on the Second Monday in July next. This Seminary is pleasantly situated at the Mount Vernon Springs, in Chatham Co., N. C. Board in the neighborhood at from $5 to $7, and in the family of the Principal at $8, exclusive of lights. Tuition from $6 to $15 per session of 20 weeks, in the English branches; $5 extra for Latin, Greek or French. Music $20, with use of instruments. Painting $10. Embroidery $5. Half board and tuition paid in advance. Students should have every article of clothing marked.

ELD. THOS. S. YARBRO, } Principals.
WM. J. HEADEN, A. B. }
Miss PATTIE YARBRO, Music.

Visiters can find entertainment at the Springs at $1 per day, or $20 per month.

Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., }
May 29, 1860. } 31-4t*

EDINBORO' ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will open July 9th, 1860. Board, $7 per month, as last session. Tuition also the same, varying from $6 to $15, and charged from time of entering, unless in case of protracted sickness.

Our new buildings are now nearly completed, and we are prepared to accommodate 75 or 100 Students. Our Teachers are men of excellent education and experience in teaching, so that we are prepared to offer superior advantages to young Ladies and Gentlemen, preparing themselves for College, or for Teachers.

For board or farther particulars, address Rev. P. H. SCOVELL, Edinboro', N. C.

E. G. L. BARRINGER.
Sec'y B'd Trus.
May 30. 23-*6t

Bethlehem Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution, will be resumed on the first Monday in July 1860.

N. D. J. CLARK, Principal.
Carthage, June 15. 27*4t

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY, GREENSBORO', N. C.

THIS Institution has been in successful operation for twenty years, and for the last nine under its present principal.

The course of instruction is designed to afford to Southern parents an institution in which can be secured every advantage afforded by the very best Female Seminaries in the country. The liberal patronage we have received, whilst it has enabled us to offer superior facilities for the acquisition of a thorough education, encourages us also to hope that our efforts are appreciated, and that soon all our Southern girls will receive a complete education within our own limits.

The Faculty consists of Seven Gentlemen and four Ladies, selected with strict reference to experience, ability and aptness to teach. The Institution is amply provided with apparatus for the illustration of all the departments of Science embraced in the course of instruction.

The next session will commence August 1st 1860.

For Catalogues containing full particulars of terms &c., apply to RICHARD STERLING.
June 1. 23-10t*pd

WANTED.

A SITUATION as Teacher by a young man of three years experience, who has received his education at one of the best Classical Schools in the South and who designs to follow teaching as a profession.

Address immediately, stating full particulars,

ALPHA.
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Reference, W. J. Bingham & Sons, Oaks, Orange Co., N. C.

MOORE AND MONTGOMERY.

We are authorised and requested to announce Gen. WILLIS D. DOWD as a Candidate to represent the Senatorial District of Moore and Montgomery in the next Legislature of N. C.

April 30. 13tf

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. LONG as a Candidate for High Sheriff of Richmond County.

June 11. 25*4t

RED SPRINGS.

THE Subscriber will open a HOUSE of reception for the public at this place, on the 20th inst. The

RED SPRINGS

are situated TWENTY-SIX miles South-West of Fayetteville in a healthy and moral neighborhood. The Waters of the Spring are admirably adapted to the cure of DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, &c. I will spare no pains to render comfortable and pleasant, those who may visit my house.

TERMS: $20 per month; $1 per day.

HECTOR McNEILL.
June 5. 25*6t

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

T. M. SMITH. JOHN MCLAURIN.

SMITH & McLAURIN,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.

Nov 7, 1859. 64*1y

E. TURLINGTON,

INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

April 2, 1860 5*1ypd

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

NOTICE.

AT JUNE TERM, 1860, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the undersigned was appointed Administrator of the Estate of John Ryals, deceased. Persons indebted to the deceased must make payment, while those having claims against him, must present them in due time or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.
June 8. 25*6w

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to purchase a number of young NEGROES, for which they are willing to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property to dispose of would do well to call on them or address them at Red Springs, N. C.

H. & A. McNEILL.
Red Springs, March 20, 1860. 3*tf

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Those who regard a prompt reply to their orders, will be sure and send us their patronage, as the central location of New York City, with its many direct means of transportation, give us unrivalled advantages in forwarding to the most distant points. The business arrangements of our Establishment have been thoroughly perfected, that orders received by the morning mail, the next morning are on their way to their destination, and no orders are delayed over twenty-four hours from the time of their reception.

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Direct all communications to **D. W. EVANS & CO.**
677 BROADWAY, New York.
April 9, 1860. 7-3m

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are stamped with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN.

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE.
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.
Dec. 16, 1859. 76*1y

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Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly in new and beautiful patterns, the

WAMSUTTA PRINTS,

ALSO THE

AMOSKEAG,

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Maroon Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.

Feb'y 2, 1860. 80*1y

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1860.

Joseph Marshall vs. Marvel Kirk.—Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Marvel Kirk is not a resident of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Albemarle, on the second Monday in August next, and replevy and plead, or final judgment will be rendered against him.

Witness, Richard Harris, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Albemarle, the Second Monday in May, A. D. 1860, of American Independence the 84th year.

R. HARRIS, C. C. C.
Issued 6th June, 1860. 27*6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1860.

A. E. Caveness vs. Murdoch McDonald and wife, et al.

Petition for Probate of Will.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Archibald McDonald, one of the defendants in this case, is a nonresident of this State. Ordered therefore that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Archibald McDonald to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on 4th Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise the same will